

JOURNALISTS VISIT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Scott County and Southeast Missouri were signally honored this week with a visit from Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri at Columbia, two of his staff of teachers and sixteen graduates from the school.

These honored guests arrived in Cape Girardeau Saturday and were entertained in true Southern style, fried chicken and all trimmings. Monday morning a delegation from Benton called for the visitors for a trip through the County of Scott. They came by the way of Kelso to Hamburg, where Father Moenig served ice cold milk from the neighboring Guernseys. To Benton where great draughts of cold water from the deep well was had. From Benton to L. A. Schott's where hot biscuit and honey fresh from the hive were served. On to the Becker peach orchard where cold soda pop and baskets of peaches were given out. Then to Charleston, where they were turned over to Thad Snow, Simon Leobe, Frank Lair and other live wires, who showed them some wonderful roads, some wonderful fields of corn, cotton, and other growing crops. They even claimed the Mississippi River was theirs and Leobe proved it by his cohorts. From Charleston to Sikeston was a pleasure part of the way and a pain the balance on account of some stretches of the road. The Lions were waiting at the Hotel Marshall to devour the Journalistic party, but the way the parties of the second part went after the fried chicken, the devouring was on the other side.

In the party beside the graduates were Wm. Southern of the Independence Examiner, Mr. Harrison of the Boonville Express, Gov. Painter of the Carrollton Democrat and Mr. Gordon of Columbia.

After the splendid dinner at the Hotel Marshall, the party was taken by Sikestonians to New Madrid to Portageville down the Kingshighway where they were delivered to a delegation from Pemiscot County.

MISS RUTH BAKER HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Batesville, Ark., July 6.—A very dangerous and what might have been a serious and perhaps fatal accident, occurred yesterday, the Fourth, at 6 o'clock on White River near the Riverview Club, when a party composed of Misses Maurine Yeatman and Ruth Baker, Messrs. Archie and Jim Adams, entered the "Adela" launch and started for a trip up the river. The rudder broke and carried the launch to the midstream, causing it to drift swiftly toward the government dam. Archie Adams, who was in control of the launch, was powerless to avoid the impending danger. Members of the club nearby saw the launch drifting and ran for assistance. Allie Crouch, Jr., crossed the river in a small boat in company with Rev. R. L. Carroll and D. D. Adams and started in the direction of the dam, going within 50 feet of the falls. At the time they reached this point the launch struck the dam. An effort was made to hold the launch, but it turned sideways and went over the dam.

The young ladies were previously provided with life belts, and were thrown from the launch as it went over the falls, and were rescued. Archie Adams fell in the water, and was able to swim ashore. Jim Davis leaped from the launch and was miraculously caught by a nail from which he hung while the water poured over him. Apprehending his danger, the rescue party secured a small boat, risking their lives. As they went over the dam they grabbed and rescued him, the three landing at the bottom of the dam in the boat which sank and left them in the whirlpool of waters.

At this time the keeper of the lock came up the river in a boat and rescued the drowning men. The participants in this accident were four of a party of 25 who were spending the Fourth at Riverview Club house. The members of the rescue parties who risked their lives in order to save the young women and men will probably be recommended for a Carnegie medal for their splendid courage and successful efforts. The launch, a steel structure, 40 feet, af-

ter leaping the 18-foot dam, was scarcely damaged.

LOST—Lantern and axe off city fire truck. Finder return to City Hall.

J. Fred Bowman, of Joplin, visited here Friday and Saturday with his wife and baby, who are spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Simler. Mr. Bowman has been transferred as manager of Postal Telegraph at Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Bowman will join him there this fall.

Last spring the Sikeston Seed Co. purchased a supply of Bermuda onion plants from Texas just to see what they would do in this section. Saturday morning Mr. Frazier brought half a dozen of the onions to the store, one of which weighed half a pound. These onion plants were about the size of a wild onion when received and the remarkable growth shows they will do well in this climate.

The people of Benton welcome Mrs. Barton to their midst. The young couple will reside here, but they do not know just yet what house they will occupy.

Best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Steve Barton.—Benton Democrat.

MISS BONNIE KEITH SPRAINS HER HIP

On Saturday night as Miss Bonnie Keith stepped from a car, her heel caught in some way, throwing her down and painfully spraining her hip. We are glad to report that she is now improving and will be up in a few days.

Mr. Keith and family had expected to start on a trip for Indiana, but on account of the misfortune of Miss Bonnie, their trip will be delayed a few days.

Sikeston Standard \$1.50 per year.

BRITISH URGE GERMANY ASK TO ENTER LEAGUE

Berlin, July 8.—The British Government, it is understood, has suggested that Germany apply to join the League of Nations. The move is attributed to the influence of Lord Robert Cecil, who, before entering the Cabinet, repeatedly urged this upon German correspondents in London and Geneva.

The Cuno Government is inclined to do so, but its inclination is coupled with the conditions that no new acknowledgment of war guilt be required and that Germany be given assurances of a seat on the League of National Council, which conditions—particularly the latter—probably are enough to prevent her entry.

Another obstacle is her fear that her entry into the league may open the way to the proposed league control of the Rhineland, against which it is insisted specific guarantees must be obtained before Germany can join.

PREMIUM LIST OF STATE FAIR READY

The premium list of the twenty-third Annual Missouri State Fair, to be held in Sedalia, August 18 to 25, is now off the press and is ready for distribution.

The new announcement includes 184 pages, bound with an attractive cover stock of French gray. A picture of the Woman's Building is printed in dark blue, shaded with light blue, on the cover.

Everything that a prospective exhibitor or visitor to the fair might wish to know is to be found within the book. All of the various classes and premiums, which total over \$75,000, are listed.

Anyone who wishes a copy of the premium list may obtain one by writing to W. D. Smith, secretary of the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.

STEPHEN BARTON MARRIES MISS AGAR OF MICHIGAN

Last week at the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, Ill., Stephen Barton, the popular prosecuting attorney of Scott county, and Miss Frances Agar of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, were united in marriage by the Rev. John H. Sibley.

These young people became acquainted when they were attending school at Valparaiso, Ind., the groom the law school and the bride the State University.

Mr. Barton is well known in Scott county, he having taught in the schools of Vanduser and Benton prior to his entrance in the law school. After his graduation there he came back to Farnfelt to practice, and last fall was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of this county.

Mrs. Barton is not known to our people, but she was a capable teacher in the schools of her home state and comes of one of its best families.

WHIPPING BOSS GIVEN TWENTY-YEAR TERM

Lake City, Fla., July 8.—Thomas W. Higginbotham, former convict whipping boss, was found guilty of murder in the second degree of Martin Tabert of North Dakota, by a jury here yesterday.

Higginbotham was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and was released on \$10,000 bond pending hearing of appeal.

The jury was out one hour and twenty minutes.

The former whipping boss was accused of having caused the death of Tabert as the result of a beating administered while the North Dakotan was serving a term in the Putnam Lumber Company's convict camp. The trial consumed thirteen days.

The death of Tabert finally resulted in an investigation of the convict leasing system and its abolishment by the Florida Legislature. That body also prohibited corporal punishment. Before the Florida Legislature convened, the Senate of North Dakota adopted a memorial asking the Florida law makers to investigate the death of Tabert.

Higginbotham was charged with having whipped Tabert so severely that traumatic pneumonia set in, which resulted in death four days after the whipping.

The defense admitted the whipping, but contended it was "within the law", basing this on testimony adduced from testimony that only from eight to ten lashes were struck. The Florida convict camp regulations at that time permitted administering as many as ten lashes. The defense contended Tabert died from lobar pneumonia, using the Putnam Lumber Company's physician, Dr. Capers Jones, as a witness. He testified there were no signs of traumatism on the body when he examined Tabert.

Tabert was whipped while serving as a convict in the lumber company's camp, January 27, 1922. The defense claimed he died on February 2. Testimony adduced from scores of witnesses resulted in dismissal from office of Sheriff J. R. Jones and County Judge B. F. Willis of Leon County, who arrested and sentenced Tabert. Tabert was arrested for riding a freight train through Tallahassee and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

EARLY MORNING FIRE AT THE FRISCO HOTEL

The Frisco Hotel operated by Mr. and Mrs. Lon Nall caught fire about 3:45 Saturday morning and but for the timely arrival of the fire department that structure and other buildings in the block would probably have gone up in flames.

The fire caught in a pantry on the back porch on the second story, supposedly from an electric wire. Considerable damage was done to the roof while the water damage was worse.

The upper story of the building was used as a hotel while the two store rooms below were occupied by Watkins Grocery and Jno. A. Andres Meat Market. Mr. Watkins carried a small amount of insurance while Nall and Andres had none. Mr. Nall thinks the damage to the hotel will be around \$1500. The building was owned by C. A. Spies, of Cairo and carried no insurance.

C. D. Matthews is a business visitor in St. Louis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Bowman and son spent Sunday with the former's mother at Cape Girardeau.

Here's your chance. Will sell my household goods and rent the house. Nicest house in city, six rooms, close in. Will pay to investigate this. See G. C. Boyte, Scott St., between Center and Front Streets. tpd.

Walter McGee brought from the Wade Anderson farm below Commerce, some of the finest cotton stalks that have been seen this season. In this one field is 160 acres of cotton and all of it good. Mr. Anderson has more than 300 acres of cotton this year.

J. H. Tyer is home from Cave-in-Rock, Ill., where he had been to attend the funeral of an older brother. He reports cotton and corn between Sikeston and Birds Point, as looking good, but over in Illinois crops are all late. Some fields being planted to an early maturing variety of corn.

SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,
Scott County, Missouri, as second-
class mail matter, according to act
of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column
inch, net 25c
Reading notices, per line 10c
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum \$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott
and adjoining counties \$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the
United States \$2.00

U. S. DRIFTING AND OB-
SERVING, UNDERWOOD SAYS

Washington, July 6.—Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama issued today what sounded to politicians like his opening blast as a contender for the Democratic nomination for President in 1924. Assailing the administration for its "do-nothing" foreign policy, Underwood uttered these phrases, presumably as the keynote for the issue he intends to carve out over the international situation:

"Our nation can do more than any other great country today, because of its isolated position, its unselfish position when the war closed and its great potential powers to establish permanent peace—but we have done nothing and are doing nothing to aid the peace of Europe.

"Our governmental arm seems paralyzed so far as help in that direction is concerned. We seem to be standing in respect to the affairs of Europe without a policy, without courage of conviction, without anything that goes to make a man a man, or a government a government.

"We seem to be just observing and drifting, at least so far as the public is permitted to know.

"Never in all our history as a nation have we occupied a more negative position in the affairs of Europe than we do today. We continue to drift downstream, and the roar of the cataract can be heard ahead".

The ostensible occasion for the Underwood statement was his recent trip to Europe and close observance of political and economic conditions there. But all the party leaders read into his words primarily his intention of seeking the Democratic laurels. Underwood himself is silent on this point, but his friends unhesitatingly assert his hat is in the ring.

What caused real surprise was his attack on the Hughes-Harding world court proposal. Not that he objects to it, but he assails it as of little moment and of no value whatsoever in solving the present-day chao abroad. Specific mention of the League of Nations was absent, but that is to come later, it is understood, since he intends, his friends say, to renew the fight for the league. Likewise he is expected to declare his other policies—strict enforcement of dry laws included—in keeping his cause before the public.

Underwood is considered a conservative, was so regarded all though his term as Democratic leader in the senate, and his statement today, therefore, was accepted as a carefully thought out and temperate reflection on the international problems which he believes to be of major importance to the welfare of the country.

"We have been engaged at home in the consideration of important domestic questions to the exclusion of nearly everything else", he said, in his statement. "We do not realize that the Europe of today is no more like the Europe of 1918 than the conditions of 1914 when the great war began. Until that fact is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people we are going to misjudge the situation as it exists, and our duty toward it.

"Most of our people, like myself, have failed to realize how exhausted by war were many of the nations of Europe, both as to governmental finance and private endeavor. There is hectic business development along certain lines, but it more largely comes from the money of the business gambler and profiteer.

"The value of labor, of food and all kinds of property is measured in a rapidly depreciating currency. How can one expect to find stable business conditions when the measure of value is continually fluctuating? There may be golden opportunity for the speculator and the business gambler, but there is none for the man who toils.

"Stability of government is almost as uncertain and insecure as stability of finance. In one European country it may be a near-revolution that threatens, in another a change of ministry, but in either

even the Government working under such conditions is generally weak ineffective and drifting without courage of conviction and without effective policy for the future. They drift in an effort to save the face of the government rather than move forward to a goal that can be won by political courage with a definite policy.

"What does this mean to us? I believe the American people still believe the sacrifices of the war were in vain if they do not lead to the ultimate peace of the world.

"There are more causes of war existing in Europe today than there were in January, 1914. They may not produce war, but if they do not, it will not be because the cause of war is not standing at the outer door, but solely because Europe is financially and economically exhausted.

"We are not a party to the causes of strife as they exist today in Europe, and theoretically it certainly is not necessary for our country to become involved.

"But I cannot believe the people of America have forgotten their pledges to aid in securing the peace of the world, so that we might make it a better place in which to live.

"It is not necessary for us to become partners in either war or peace with the nations of Europe in order to have a policy looking to the ultimate peace of the world and rehabilitation of shattered financial conditions, and will not mean, because we have a policy and the courage to express it, that we must go to war.

"Industry, trade and finance are just as far today from their normal condition before the great war as they were when the armistice was signed. Instability is the governing equation everywhere.

"Territorial boundaries lines have been more or less uncertain since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. There are more men in the armies of Europe today than there were before the war began.

"The conference at Lausanne apparently is no nearer a final and satisfactory solution of the difficulties that threaten war in the Balkan states and Asia Minor than a year ago. The German Government refuses to levy sufficient taxes to meet the reparation charges assessed against her, and the French Government refuses to leave the Ruhr until it receives guarantees that the reparations due her ultimately will be paid.

"These conditions do not conduce to normal markets or increased business. We are almost as much interested in good market conditions in Europe as are the people who live there. The producers of America cannot prosper unless our surplus production finds a ready sale in the markets of Europe.

"There are always two essential factors to the building of a market for the sale of goods. There must be a buyer who wants the goods and that buyer must have the wherewithal to pay for the good she purchases. There can be no doubt that Europe wants our surplus agricultural products and often wants them badly. There is hardly less doubt that under existing conditions each year finds it harder for the European buyers to find the purchase price.

"It must, then, be apparent to all that distressing economic conditions in the European states, unless they are remedied, sooner or later will bring distress and disaster to our people at home.

"Most of this might have been avoided if we had played our part when the great war closed, but we did not. We rejected the Treaty of Versailles and have put nothing in its place. Our Government is drifting in an open sea without a policy of any kind to guide us, so far as the difficulties that confront us in Europe are concerned.

"We might have been far on the highway to permanent peace and restored business and industrial conditions if we had thrown the pre-

dominating force of our great potential powers in favor of a permanent, stabilizing and upbuilding program for the rehabilitation of Europe. This we have failed to do, and the question that now confronts us is whether or not we shall continue to pursue a do-nothing policy.

"It has been suggested that we may yet retrace our position and redeem our shortcomings by becoming a member of the court organized under the League of Nations, or some other international court for the settlement of disputes.

"Of course, the settlement of vexed international questions by arbitration rather than war has always met with favor in the hearts of the American people, and always will. But the difficulties that confront the European situation cannot be met that way. Part of the controversial issues are seeking settlement at Laus-

anne and the others seem to be drifting in an unknown sea of diplomatic suggestion and rejection.

"There is nothing in an international court that can either solve or direct the difficult and dangerous economic and financial problems that are paralyzing the onward progress of business development in Europe. It is a wise and progressive policy that is needed and not the laggard motion of a court of law.

"Europe's difficulties and dangers today really call for wise statesmanship and virile action on the part of those vested with the authority to act for our Government and our people.

"There is no magic wand that can be waved to cure the ills that confront us in Europe. We cannot dictate, we can only advise, but we can have a policy, a wise, helpful policy, on each and every one of the problems in which our home people are interested, and we can pursue that policy in an open, courageous and helpful way for the ultimate peace of the world and the prosperity of our people at home."

PREDICTS FALL HARVEST WILL
MAKE CRIMEA PROSPEROUS

New York, July 5.—A return to prosperity in the Crimea with the harvesting of the fall crop is predicted by Edward Fox, District Supervisor for the American Relief Administration there, in a report in the A. R. A. Bulletin. Fox's report comes almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Nansen High Commission will be liquidated August 15, as the crop in Russia promises to eliminate the need for general relief work there.

"The Government Agricultural Department", says Fox, "now estimates the total spring and fall seed area at 300,000 dessiatines (a dessiatine equals 2.702 acres, which, with an average yield of 55 poods per dessiatine (a pood equals 36.07 pounds) should return a crop of approximately 16,500,000 poods.

"The Russian prewar yearly consumption for all purposes was 21 poods per person. The maximum needs of the Crimea, with its present population of 600,000, will be 12,600,000 poods, which should give them a surplus of 3,900,000 poods.

"The famine in the Crimea was at its height this time last year. The Government estimates there were 10,000 deaths from starvation during the winter 1921-22. During recent inspection trips we have failed to observe a famine condition existing in the Crimea".

HYMNS SUGGEST VIOLATION
OF DRY ACT, SAYS SPEAKER

Des Moines, Ia., July 5.—A warning that congregations could not "jazz their way into the kingdom" was issued by Prof. Augustine Smith, director of fine arts of Boston University, in an address before the International Christian Endeavor convention here today.

"Most of the modern church music", he said, "contains bits of jazz, the appeal of sensuous love songs written for Roman emperors and tunes that suggest violation of the Volstead act.

"Instead of worshipping God in ugliness let the beauty of holiness be our guide in choosing songs that will be abiding hymns.

"I've Reached the Land of Corn and Wine" is a "violation of the Eighteenth amendment, in thought at least", said Prof. Smith. "At the Cross" is a corruption of one of the most perfect hymns in the English language. "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross".

"Imagine the people of God meditating before the cross to jazz music. "Onward Christian Soldiers," "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," and "Jesus Loves Me, This I Know", still are on probation", Prof. Smith said.

Misses Nadine and Ella Hunter of New Madrid were guests of Mrs. C. D. Matthews last week.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Harrelson of this city are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine baby girl, born Monday, July 2nd. The young lady has been named Helen Marjorie.—New Madrid Record.

Itching
PILES

PAZO OINTMENT instantly Relieves ITCHING PILES and you can get restful sleep after the first application.

All druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of ITCHING, BLIND, BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES. Cures ordinary cases in 6 days, the worst cases in 14 days. 60c.

FORMER REGISTRAR
AT MISSOURI U. DIES

Columbia, Mo., July 5.—Irvin Switzler, former registrar of the University of Missouri, died at his home here today.

He was born in Columbia, August 21, 1848. He was the son of the late Col. William F. Switzler, pioneer Missouri newspaper man and for more than forty years editor of the Columbia Statesman.

Switzler succeeded his father as editor of that paper for several years.

TURKS WILL CHANGE
GREEK SHRINE'S NAME

Constantinople, July 5.—In order to remove all vestiges of Greek domination of Constantinople, the Turks intend changing the name of the historic mosque of St. Sophia to Mehmied Mosque—that is, the Mosque of Mahomet.

Founded by the builder of Constantinople itself, Constantine the Great, who dedicated it to "eternal wisdom", St. Sophia Mosque is one of the most famous religious buildings in the world. For more than a thousand years it was one of Christianity's most cherished shrines. It was built in the year 326. It was destroyed by fire in 404, restored and again destroyed. Under Theodosius it was rebuilt into a magnificent church in 415, and 150 years later was further embellished by Justinian. Twenty years later the main dome fell in, and again it was restored to eclipse its former grandeur.

It is said 100 architects were employed, each of whom had a staff of 100 artisans. The altar was of gems set in gold and silver; the doors were of ivory, amber and cedar, the outer one being silver plated. After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 the church was converted into a mosque.

By the Turks St. Sophia Mosque is held in a veneration second only to that which surrounds the famous Kaaba, or Sacred House, at Mecca. The Greek regard it with equal sacredness, and they have never given up their dream that a king of the name of Constantine would one day retake Constantinople for Greece and with it St. Sophia. They hoped the late King Constantine would fulfill that role, but political misfortune and death intervened.

One out of every hundred school children in Detroit has been found to have organic heart disease, and this is believed to be about the general average throughout the country.

Men who work in arsenic mines have to take every care to prevent themselves from becoming poisoned. They work with bandages over their noses and mouths to keep away the arsenic dust.

Fresh water has been put in the Natatorium.

A. C. Sikes brought in cotton stalks with bloom Thursday. Saturday John Reiss was showing stalks with bloom. Cotton gives promise of a big crop in the Skeston District.

Order of Publication

Flecta Broshears, Plaintiff,
vs.
C. Denby Broshears, Defendant,
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri. To the August Term, 1923.

Action for Divorce.
No. 2537

Now on this 30th day of June, 1923, in vacation of the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, comes the plaintiff by her attorneys, Gresham and Montgomery, before the undersigned clerk of said court and files her petition and affidavit for divorce, alleging among other things that the whereabouts of the defendant is not known to her and as the ordinary process of law cannot be had upon him in this State, she prays that order of publication issue to some newspaper in said County. Whereupon it is ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against him in this court the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant and unless said defendant be and appear before this court on or before the first day of the next regular term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the second Monday in August next 1923, then and there before the Judge of said court answer or plead to plaintiff's petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly as prayed in the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in The Skeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of said August Term, 1923, of said Court.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.
A true copy from the record.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal) seal of said Court. Done at office in Benton, Missouri, this 30th day of June, 1923.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

Order of Publication

Ed Cunningham, Plaintiff,
vs.
Ollie Cunningham, Defendant,
In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri. To the August Term, 1923.

Action for Divorce.
No. 2533.

Now on this 28th day of June, 1923, in vacation of the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, comes the plaintiff by his attorney, J. H. Hale, before the undersigned clerk of said court and files his petition and affidavit for divorce alleging among other things that defendant is not a resident of the State of Missouri,

and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her in this State. Whereupon it is ordered by the undersigned clerk of said court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against her in this Court the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant and unless said defendant be and appear before this court on or before the first day of the next regular term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the second Monday in August next 1923, then and there before the Judge of said court answer or plead to plaintiff's petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly as prayed in the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in The Skeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of said August Term, 1923, of said Court.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.
A true copy from the record.
In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal) of said Court. Done at office in Benton, Missouri, this 28th day of June, 1923.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK,
Circuit Clerk.

J. GOLDSTEIN,

Purchaser of Scrap Iron
Old Metal of All Kinds
Rags, Feathers and Rubber

Located in J. A. Matthews' Wagon Yard

Cash paid for everything



Mr. Glancy
of
The MARQUETTE
18th St. and Washington Ave.
St. Louis

A Refined Hotel for Your Mother, Wife and Sister

Rates:
Room with Private Bath
One Person
\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
Two Persons:
\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00
Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

Red Crown
Vaporizes to
the Last Drop

To use Red Crown is the essence of economy—not from the standpoint of purchase price alone but from the results earned.

When Red Crown is mixed with air in your carburetor it causes perfect combustion—this means the irreducible minimum of carbon deposit, consequently less fouling of spark plugs—it means less expense for grinding valves—it means a smoother running motor—it means little, if any, pre-ignition. When you use Red Crown

There Is
No Waste

either of money or energy. Every drop is converted into power—clean, sustained, usable power. It is obvious that 800° of heat in your cylinder heads under working conditions is all and sufficient to burn the heaviest ends of Red Crown. That is why you get such extraordinary mileage when you have Red Crown in your tank.

Buy Red Crown

At the following Standard Oil Service Station:
Front and Goddard

And the following Filling Stations and Garages:

Stubbs Greer Motor Co., Kingshighway and E. Malone St.
J. W. Emory, Matthews, Mo.
Morehouse Drug Co., Morehouse, Mo.
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Absp Garage, Matthews, Mo.
Superior Garage, Morehouse, Mo.
Walton Motor Co., Blodgett, Mo.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)



Skeston, Mo.

The real reason
for buying Columbias
—they last longer

The largest laboratory, devoted to dry cell research, experiments continuously to make them "last longer." Columbia Hot Shot or Columbia Ignitors are "right" for your needs. That's why people have the habit of asking for Columbias.

Columbia Dry Batteries for all purposes are sold by hardware and general stores, electric and auto supply shops, garages and implement dealers.

Columbia
Dry Batteries
—they last longer

Fabnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts on Ignitors at no extra charge

FORMER CHARLESTONIAN TELLS OF NEAR EAST

William H. Danforth, president of the Purina Mills, of St. Louis, and a former Charlestonian, has recently returned from a four months' visit to the Near East, and according to the St. Louis Times, he gave his observations recently to a group of church workers during a luncheon at the Statler Hotel. The group came from the Church Federation, Sunday School, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Near East Relief, Red Cross and other organizations. He had been requested to do this because he is highly esteemed for his good judgment and powers of observation. The talk was purely informal, and not intended to forward the interests of any particular organization.

Egypt, with a constitutional monarchy, and a monarch educated in various European capitals, he said, is not a stable government for there is much unrest. The British control of the Suez canal zone is the stabilizing factor there. The people generally are not civilized. While other countries have been transformed by the war, Egypt remains about the same. Dr. Watson, president of the America University, is solving the missionary problems there with education. He admits 50% of Moslems to the school, an experiment not yet dared by either Roberts College or the Beirut University. Only the British are found in ruling positions in Egypt.

Turkey, on the other hand, is cosmopolitan; English, French, Greeks and the allied groups are all in power in some part of Turkey. The Turk is wily, diplomatic, keen.

The sleeper for the Holy Land is taken at Cairo, Egypt. It is part of a first class train, and follows the route of Allenby when he went to Jerusalem in 1918 and drove out the Turks. Allenby laid a railway, made good wagon roads and water pipe line. In two weeks he had a system of city water works in Jerusalem and natives were drawing water from a brass faucet at the street side. And Jerusalem cleaned up.

To Syria they went via the Sea of Galilee. In Teheran they found Boy Scouts, and Clarence H. Howard was much excited. He asked through an interpreter if they knew the scout laws, and the Good Turn Daily rule and they did. "A good turn daily is helping an old woman across the street and not asking for back-sheehs."

Education seems to be the solution of the Near East Problem, he said. The three schools mentioned, and the medical missionaries are making a profound impression on the native populations. They are teaching Christianity in the most practical manner. Byron Dodge, son of Cleveland Dodge, of New York, is directing Beirut College. Teaching is the only way to convert the heathen, says Mr. Danforth.

The missionary has taken a new attitude toward his work. He is there to make better Armenians, Moslems, not violently to turn them about and make Christians of

them. When Sherwood Eddy was in Egypt in 1918 he spoke to four or five thousand each day; this year he confines his speaking to four or five hundred and the results are greater. More than 800 men have been graduated from Roberts College, now scattered over the Turkish state. Such Christian education is bound to transform the country and its government. Of these graduates, 38 per cent are Greeks, 26 per cent Armenians, 10 per cent Turks, 9 per cent Jews, and the rest divided between 15 other nationalities. Where formerly there were 800 students in Roberts College, now there are only 300.

The Turk is a hard neighbor, he said. If he doesn't like anyone he "puts his eyes on him". The undesirable citizen meets a man who deliberately stares him out of countenance. A block further on it is repeated. The Turks have taken 80,000 military prisoners; 18,000 have been exchanged, and the rest cannot be found. They took 40,000 civil prisoners; 500 were exchanged, the rest cannot be found.

Untold thousands have been massacred. Through it all Greece has been a "Lady Bountiful" to the needy.

"If we do not care for the war orphans, they will become the greatest robbers of the world, with all their training in the hard school of experience", declared Mr. Danforth. The Near East worker is constantly asked, "What does the United States expect to gain by her work in the Near East?" Turks don't believe it when told, "Nothing." The Near East Relief compels every man, woman and child to obey orders, or go without relief.

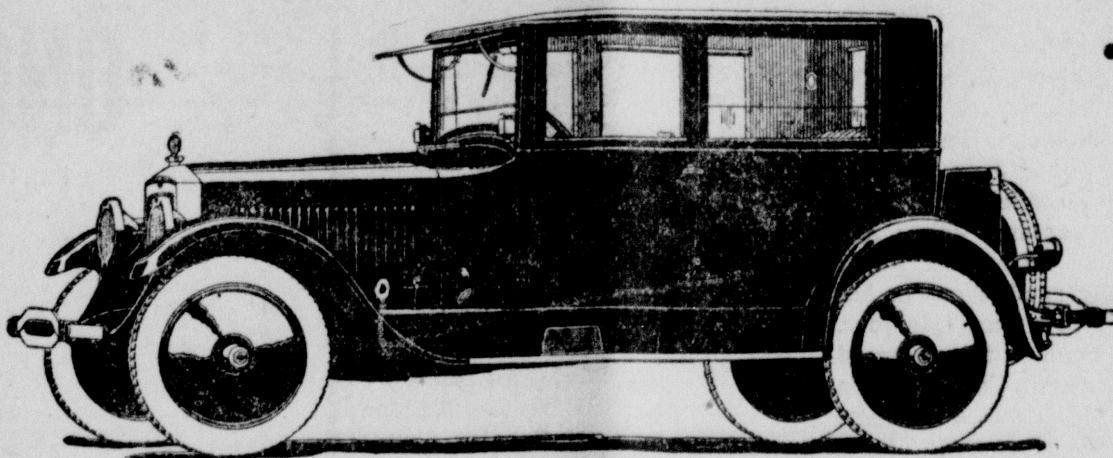
The refuge camps were too horrible for description when the American relief workers came, said Danforth. In one camp, 600 a week died; they reduced it to 60, and then less. "Every dollar of the Near East Relief money is carefully spent", says Mr. Danforth. The workers are volunteers, not hired men and women.

A girl, broken in nerves, came to Mr. Danforth's attention. She had worked regardless of danger, even going into buildings and rescuing women and children whom the Turks thought were not worth saving, because so near dead. Finally she broke, and fought to be allowed to remain and work. It is the spirit of heroism in the workers over there generally, the spirit that makes football players.

The Y. M. C. A. at Constantinople has just been ordered out, because the Turk doesn't want an educating organization there. Light makes the people hard to rule. The Turk bluffs Great Britain because millions of Mohammedans are in British territory; they cannot bluff the United States, for Uncle Sam has no fear for the Turk to seize.—Charleston Courier.

The burrowing of pocket gophers in irrigation canal banks causes serious washouts, resulting in enormous annual loss to farmers in the irrigation districts of this country.

STUDEBAKER BIG-SIX FIVE-PASSENGER COUPE \$2550



The Big - Six Coupe Offers a Rare Combination of Elegance and Utility

Into the Studebaker Big-Six five-passenger Coupe have gone, without compromise, the finest design, materials, workmanship and the best of Studebaker's 71 years' experience.

Nothing has been left undone to make this big, roomy coupe as fine an enclosed car as can be built.

Certainly no car performs more brilliantly or is more reliable. None possesses greater beauty or is more luxuriously comfortable. None is more enjoyable to drive—and no other make of car is more completely equipped.

You will appreciate the generous roominess of this Big-Six Coupe, its sterling quality of body and chassis and its wealth of refinements—including the large trunk; extra disc wheel complete with tire, tube and tire cover; handsome nickel-plated bumpers front and rear; courtesy light; motometer; flower vase; clock; aluminum-bound running boards with corrugated rubber mats and step pads; rear-view mirror, automatic windshield cleaner, glare-proof visor, and many others.

Its low price is due to large volume and to the fact that Studebaker overhead is shared by three models—all sixes. Then, too, only one manufacturing profit is included in the Big-Six price because all vital parts are manufactured in Studebaker plants.

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MODELS AND PRICES—f. o. b. factory			
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Touring.....\$955	Touring.....\$1350	Touring.....\$1750	
Roadster (3-Pass.) 975	Roadster (4-Pass.) 1325	Speedster (5-Pass.) 1835	
Coupe-Rd. (2-Pass.) 1225	Coupe (5-Pass.) 1975	Coupe (5-Pass.) 2550	
Sedan.....1550	Sedan.....2050	Sedan.....2750	

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H. C. YOUNG

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Negroes Say White Man Can Keep Them Content in South

Atlanta, Ga., July 5.—Negroes, as a race, do not desire to leave Georgia and the South, and the remedy for existing conditions is in the hands of the white man, according to a communication addressed to the General Assembly and the people of Georgia by a conference of negro leaders here yesterday.

The conference was presided over by Bishop J. F. Flipper, of the African Methodist Episcopal church. While declaring this opposition to any migration of the negro, Bishop Flipper said he thought the negro should have the right to scatter to all parts of the union.

The communication, which it is proposed to have printed for distribution to members of the Legislature and throughout the State, sets forth evils under which the negroes assert they labor in this State. These include: low wages for farm labor; poor housing conditions; bad working conditions on plantations managed by overseers in the absence of the owners; lack of educational facilities; poor accommodations for negroes when traveling; inequality in the enforcement of laws; the contract labor law, and mob violence.

The Legislature was urged to pass an anti-lynching law, several speakers declaring they would prefer to see such a law among the State statutes than to have it passed by the Federal Government.

Less Government, Less Taxes

Defenders of soaring tax rates usually attempt to justify their position by contending that the government is rendering a greater service and taxpayers should therefore be willing to pay for it.

In many instances these extra services are unnecessary or not worth the cost and some are positively injurious to the taxpayer.

As long as the government undertakes to regulate minutely the lives of individuals and the conduct of every business great and small, the tax burden will be exorbitant, says the Houston Post.

The more advanced Aztec and Inca tribes had acquired a considerable knowledge of dyeing and other chemical operations long before the discovery of America by Columbus.

FORMER EMPEROR HATES TO PAY DUTCH TAXES

Amsterdam, July 5.—William Hohenzollern is quarreling with the Dutch over the payment of taxes. He is now engaged in a dispute with the municipal authorities of Doorn over the question of local assessments. The former German Emperor refuses to pay, contending that the municipality is not entitled to its demand because he came to Holland under compulsion.

The Doorn city fathers maintain that he came there voluntarily, and have decided to enforce the law with retrospective effect.

The Municipal Council of Amerongen, where the former Emperor resided the first year of his exile, has not been slow in following up the decision of the Doorn council, and proposes to submit its claim for arrears in taxes.

Tale, the material from which toilet powder used by American women is made, also is carved into grotesque images and sold as imitation jade in China, Japan and India.

DO YOU WONDER?

Asks This Lady, "That I'm a Believer in Cardui?"—Had Been So Weak She Had to Go to Bed.

Osawatimie, Kans.—Mrs. E. E. Keast, formerly of Illinois, residing here, says: "We moved to this state eleven years ago, and I had good health for a long while; and then some year or so ago I had a bad sick spell. . . .

"I got so weak I couldn't go. I couldn't stand on my feet at all. I had to go to bed. I suffered a great deal. I was so nervous I felt I couldn't live. I tried medicines, and everything; had the best of attention, yet I wasn't able to get up. I lay for three months, not able to do anything."

"My husband is a bill poster and has circulars distributed. One day there came to be a Ladies' Birthday Almanac among his circulars. I read it, and told some of the family to get me a bottle of Cardui. . . .

"I quit all other medicines and took it (Cardui) faithfully, and two weeks from the time I began to take Cardui I was out of bed—better than for months."

"I kept it up and continued to improve until I was a well woman."

"Do you wonder that I am a believer in Cardui? I certainly am. And I am sure there is no better tonic made for women than Cardui." NC-151

A Lesson For Boys

Eye witnesses to the tragedy of the small boy who tried to ride a freight train on the East Side yesterday and fell beneath the wheels say that it was a sickening sight. Some of the things these people saw ought to be told every boy in the city who has a disposition to fool around the trains. Here is the way one man saw the accident, or rather saw the grewsomeness of it. As the train moved on he saw the little fellow of but eight years drag himself from beneath the wheels and pull the bleeding and mangled leg along the dusty road. The little boy was bare footed and bare legged and the street was full of dust. Wild in pain and delirium he dragged that crushed leg along through the infectious dirt till he reached the side of the road and crumpled up like a wilted flower.

Imagine the anguish and heart-ache of that mother as they bore her mangled boy to their humble home. Life was already a serious matter with her. She no doubt had builded hopes for her son and saw in him the beginning of a big strong man who would be a support in her declining years. Now he is an added burden and must go through life a cripple. Today he is lying in the jail hospital, the only hospital the city has to offer such cases, fighting for his life through this heat.

Why should this not be an object lesson to other boys who are tempted to catch moving trains when the train crew is not clubbing them away from the danger. If every boy knew and realized the danger of a train there would be fewer such accidents. If every parent would sit down and tell the story of this little boy to his boys it might make such an impression that would save them in the future.—Poplar Bluff Republican.

A golden eagle has been timed, and has been found to fly at the rate of more than a mile a minute.

Hymen, in a classical mythology, was the god of marriage, the original meaning of the word being "bridal song".

The shark sucker, a defenseless and retiring fish, takes shelter in the mouth of the savage and voracious shark, but it is not harmed by the shark.

GREAT GERMAN ARMY REDUCED TO FRACTION

Berlin, July 5.—Germany's first army list since 1914 has just been issued, and its diminutive proportions bear striking contrast to the fat volumes of prewar days. It is the first time that one book has included the military forces of all Germany.

The shades of Blucher, of the older Von Moltke, and of other illustrious leaders, who made the name of German militarism a thing of awe, must shudder at the decapitations that have occurred since their day.

Up to 1914, the peace-time regular army of the Fatherland embraced some 600,000 men and officers, besides a host of reserves. During the late hostilities, this strength, swelled at one time to more than 8,000,000. Then came the Treaty of Versailles, and at one swoop clipped the German army to 100,000. Ten thousand of this dwarfed array were permitted to be officers and members of the administrative personnel.

Gone are the general staff and all the high training institutions so long the pride of Prussia. Four small service schools are permitted, and these for officer candidates only. Gone, too, are whole branches of the service: The foot artillery, aviation and the aircraft construction, the railway troops, and the great technical organization which attended to the soldiers welfare and looked after the men on leave.

Princes and others of the higher nobility have completely disappeared from the officers' corps, and there are not as many barons, counts, and so on as in the days of yore. A muster roll call would sound strangely different from those of a decade ago.

Many of the "old guard" are reading the new list with tears in their eyes. Many a Socialist and Republican is reading it with a smile, as he recalls the hardships of the "mailed fist" militarism in the old days when an Emperor tenanted the great palace looking down Unter de Linden.

This is a fast and new world, say the natives of Pine Ridge, South Dakota. At the Indian reservation there the Indian maidens are appearing in public wearing knickers, and the old squaws are horrified and look upon the new attire with much disapproval. The old women of the Indian families take the new dress as some edict and fear that they also will be forced to wear the knickers. They have made public protest, and declare they will not change from their modest squaw dress. But the young maidens are proud of their knickers and of their graceful ankles and well proportioned limbs, and only smile (just like the white girls do) at the older Indian women and their old ideas. Yes, this is a fast changing world.

FRACO-BELGIAN REPLY DELIVERED TO BRITAIN

London, July 4.—The British Cabinet struggled today to find some ray of light in the ever thickening fog of the reparations situation. Lord Curzon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, presented his colleagues with the substance of yesterday's verbal replies of France and Belgium, explaining the points on which those countries showed any tendency to meet the British views.

The Cabinet's deliberations were enshrouded with more than the usual secrecy. No one identified with the government would give any hint regarding what had happened, but the pessimism which has prevailed all the week was not alleviated. The same severe reticence was manifest in British, French and Belgian diplomatic circles.

No further meeting has been arranged between Lord Curzon and Counte De St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, but it is understood the conversations initiated yesterday will be resumed before the week-end and that there is a possibility that France may supplement her oral explanations by written expositions of certain points which Lord Curzon does not regard as sufficiently clear.

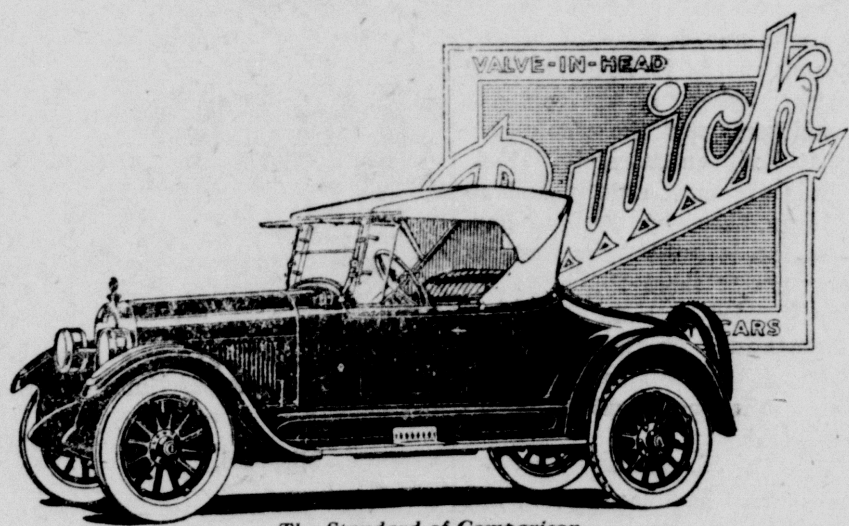
Berlin Issues Exchange Decree

Berlin, July 4.—The government has issued a decree prohibiting transactions in currency or in demands for foreign moneys and precious metals in exchange for Reich's mark or securities payable in exchange for the Reich's mark.

The order may, if necessary, be invoked to stop term transactions in goods. Dollar treasury bills also are subject to the new decree, which may be extended to other forms of securities. Many deals in contravention of the order will be null and void.

The following item appeared in the Farm Journal in July, 1880. They reprinted it in the July, 1923, issue. This is what was claimed, and it is as good now as then: Put a couple of handfuls of the common black walnut leaves into a vessel of water at night, and next morning boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; then when cold take a sponge and moisten the eyes, neck, legs, etc., of a horse; the flies will give those places a wide berth. This may or not be true, but it will not cost much to try it. It is said, also, that if carbolic acid soap is rubbed on the neck and legs of a horse he will not be bothered by flies. The strong odor of the soap drives these miserable horse tormenters away, and besides, the soap gives the animal's coat a fine polish. Take a dry cake of soap and rub on after grooming.

The women of Nigeria carry their new-born babies in calabash shells. Women lawyers, judges and jurists in the United States number 1,738.



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Neilan Makes Gripping Screen Play of "The Strangers' Banquet"

Marshall Neilan, now producing his pictures in association with the Goldwyn organization, is a young producer-director who has gone steadily on from triumph to triumph. His latest picture, "The Strangers' Banquet", made at the Goldwyn studios and released by that firm, is declared by fellow producers, directors, by many famous stars and film reviewers who have seen it privately screened to surpass "The River's End", "Fools First", "Go and Get It", "Penrod", or any other of his productions. "The Strangers' Banquet" is coming to the Malone Theatre on Friday for one day. It shows a new Neilan—a director who is seeking only big themes in his productions and developing them on a spectacular scale.

Mr. Neilan purchased the screen rights to this novel by Donn Byrne several years ago, but held up production until he should have ample resources at his call for doing it the way he believed it should be done. His recent affiliation with Goldwyn Picture Corporation gave him the unlimited resources and studio facilities of that big producing corporation and the super-feature, "The Strangers' Banquet", is the result.

The men who have been associated with Mr. Neilan in his previous productions, helped him make this picture: Frank Urson, Tom Held and David Kesson. Neilan and Urson prepared the continuity from the novel and Tom Held assisted in the direction: Kesson turned the camera crank. He has surpassed himself in clearness and beauty of photography in this feature. Cedric Gibbons, art director for Goldwyn, and his staff designed and built some wonderful sets for the film.

Much of the action of Mr. Byrne's story is located in the office and yards of a great shipbuilding concern and Mr. Neilan arranged with the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company for the use of their premises after working hours for three or four weeks. Many of the workers in the great plant participate in the strike and riot scenes of the picture. The men are seen at work at various stages in the building of a great modern ship. Location, atmosphere and action are most realistic in all the shipyard scenes. This romantic background has a direct influence upon the entire story

and the picture Mr. Neilan has made from it.

Shane Butler Keogh made a big fortune out of his shipyard and when he came to die, left the yard and his fortune to his daughter, Derith, and his son, John. So much money in the hands of youth brought the inevitable strangers who hoped to feast upon this banquet of gold. Jean McPherson, beautiful, a spender, with dubious antecedents, captures John and carries him off to New York where her life is finally snuffed out in her mad pursuit of love and pleasure. Derith tries to manage the shipyard with the aid of Angus Campbell, son of her father's old friend, and superintendent of the plant. He loves Derith but will not tell her so until he has won his own spurs. Derith estranges Angus through giving in to the unreasonable demands of the workers and they are not brought together until, when the workers have been led into a strike and consequent riots by a "red" agitator Angus calls Derith back from New York, where she has gone for a round of gaiety. Rescued from marriage with a certain Comte Eperany, attracted by her millions, Derith resigns the direction of the plant to Angus and promises to marry him.

Claire Windsor has the leading role in the photoplay and does the most fluent and brilliant acting of her career as Derith. Hobart Bosworth gave up work on a production of his own to oblige his old friend, Marshall Neilan, by appearing in the role of Shane Keogh. Rockliffe Fellowes is the Angus Campbell while Nigel Barrie plays the part of young John Keogh. Other famous players in the great cast, which numbers forty, are Claude Gillingwater, Tom Holding, Ford Sterling, Eleanor Boardman, Stuart Holmes, Margaret Loomis, Tom Guise, Lillian Langdon, William Humphrey, Edward McWade, Lormier Johnson, James Marcus, Jack Curtis, Brinsley Shaw, Arthur Hoyt, Aileen Pringle, Virginia Ruggles, Cyril Chadwick, Philo McCullough, Jean Hersholt, Lucille Ricksen, Dagmar Godowsky, Hayford Hobbs and Violet Joy.

"The Strangers' Banquet", should rank with the greatest of American photoplays. It has drama and comedy, pathos and mirth, romance and adventure—all mingled and given direction by Marshall Neilan.

Egypt has three societies for the liberation of women.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Howard Steele, President of the Matthews Bank, returned Saturday from Memphis, Tenn., where he went to spend the Fourth of July.

Miss Elsie Newcomer, of Salcedo, is the guest of Mrs. S. S. Surface. Judge and Mrs. G. D. Steele with their two little sons, spent the 4th at Portageville.

Leo Hersinger, one of Matthews' young men, was here on a visit last week. He is now living in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of Canolou, were Matthews visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Achley and daughters spent several days last week with Mrs. Achley's son, W. N. Henderschott.

Miss Bess Hill, of St. Louis, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill.

There were so many places of amusements to go to on the Fourth of July that the people of Matthews were rather divided, but all reported having had a glorious Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Shap Hunter, Jr., of New Madrid, were six o'clock dinner guests of Judge and Mrs. G. D. Steele Monday evening, afterward making a party and attending the picture show at Sikeston.

Roy Alsop, Guy Waters and Duard King motored to Cape Girardeau to attend the Fourth of July celebration.

Mrs. Addie Tolbert and two little granddaughters returned to their home at Rector, Ark., after a five weeks' visit with relatives here and at Sikeston.

Mr. and Mrs. Latimer attended the barbecue at Portageville on the Fourth.

Miss Lillith Deane returned Friday from Cape Girardeau, where she had been to spend the Fourth with her sister, Miss Willa, who is attending the Tecahers College of that city. Misses Willa and Marie Deane accompanied Lillith home to spend the week-end.

Misses Sally Long and Frankie Deane visited at Cape Girardeau Friday.

Miss Dixie Burch of near Sikeston is visiting here this week.

Mrs. Earle Swartz returned Wednesday from a four weeks' visit with relatives at Urbana, Ill.

Mrs. Florence Woodard of Hough is visiting her father, J. A. Alsop.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baker of Brown Spur were in Matthews, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Artie Burch and son of Catron were the guests of Mrs. Tenny Burch, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Coghlan of Canolou were here Saturday.

Mrs. J. W. Emory and children have been at East Prairie several days. Mrs. Emory having been called there by the serious illness of her brother, W. M. Grissom.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weatherford returned last week from a 10-day visit with friends and relatives in Kentucky. The trip was made in their car. Mr. Weatherford said the roads were fine, but there were no crops to speak of at all.

Mrs. Leon Swartz and children returned Sunday from a three-weeks visit with relatives at Urbana, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Ora Scott of Sikeston visited Miss Dorothy Waters from Friday until Monday.

W. C. Bowman, of Sikeston, was a business visitor here Saturday.

The Methodist Sunday School gave a nice program Sunday morning, which was very much enjoyed.

Little Miss Daisy Mills spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Joe Weatherford.

The cotton crops are in fine condition notwithstanding the wet weather very little grass can be found and several are producing blooms from their patches.

Misses Leila and Susie May Hunter, Marie Hale and Helen Shelby of East Prairie were the guests of Miss May Ola Emory Sunday and took part in the program rendered here Sunday morning.

In London women frequently are employed in serving writs.

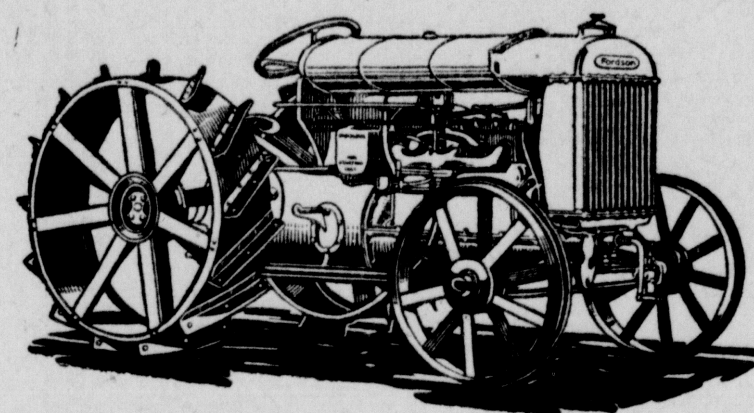
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Meyers spent Sunday in Oran with a brother of Mrs. Meyer's.

A new method of extracting tannin from the bark of Douglas fir trees by air drying instead of the usual water process has been invented in the state of Washington.

The Catholic ladies wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on their stand at the Fair Grounds the evening of the third all day the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Greer are in St. Louis, where Mrs. Greer will be examined by specialists. It is hoped by her many friends that she will soon be on the road to rapid recovery.

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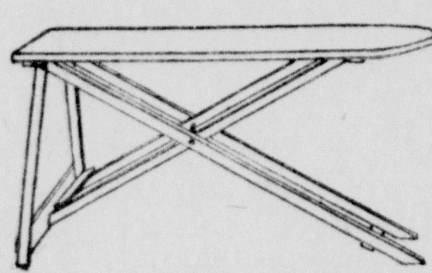
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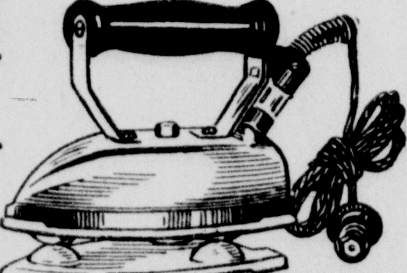
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FINE BAND MUSIC AT DISTRICT FAIR

A musical program that will ring with jazz and pep will be one of the many features on the entertainment bill of the coming Southeast Missouri District Fair, Sikeston, September 12-15, Secretary C. L. Blanton, Jr., announced today.

Daily concerts by the well known bands will be found on the musical menu of the Fair. More than a dozen bands made application for places on the Fair program, and the entertainment committee weighed carefully the merits of each organization before making its choice.

Good band music has been found by Fair officials to be one of the most essential parts of its entire program. Many vaudeville acts cannot be presented without the aid of music. In a casting act, for example, the daring acrobat leaves the trapeze for his double summersault in mid-air on a certain note of the music.

That band music is just as necessary as the toy balloon, "Hot-Dog" stand, refreshment booth, and the peanut and popcorn vendor, in adding gaiety to the program, is the belief of members of the entertainment committee. It affords many visitors an opportunity to relax and enjoy themselves while listening to the music after they have tramped around from one educational exhibit to another.

The entertainment end of the Fair will be the best in years. The detailed program will be announced shortly.

What is probably the biggest catch of fish in pounds made on the lower Missouri River in recent years was made by John Rowe Monday morning when he landed three blue channel cats weighing 200 pounds, 85 pounds and 56 pounds, respectively. Rowe caught the fish in hoop nets, one in a net just north of the highway bridge. Speaking about his big "haul" Rowe said that he had no trouble in landing the three big "cats". They were taken to a scale at the store at Sands Station and weighed. The fish were sent to St. Louis.—St. Charles Banner-News.

Delaware has never granted the right of franchise to women. While Delaware women have voted for the last three years, it has been under the national amendment.

CARNIVAL COMPANY IS WELL RECEIVED

Amusement seekers have experienced a relief after the first three days of the Nat Reiss carnival at the old fair grounds.

The notable improvement over former carnival shows is satisfying. The roughneck element which usually hangs onto these carnival collections seems to have been cut to the minimum, and the whole atmosphere has a much more moral aspect than the general public expects, or has been led to expect from the general run of carnivals.

The physical aspect of this collection of shows and devices for amusement seems to be in keeping with the general policy of the company for cleanliness and the whole arrangement has an attractive look. The crowds are most orderly and although large, there has nothing happened so far to ruffle the feathers of anyone nor is there likely to be from the general outlook.

In commenting on the shows this morning a police official said "They're a fine aggregation"—Centralia Sentinel.

A story that has been going the rounds of the country press concerning the last man now living who saw John Brown executed at Harper's Ferry in 1859 recalls some interesting memories to Mrs. J. R. Flowerree of Center. At the time of the execution of John Brown, Mrs. Flowerree was a schoolgirl in Stephens City, Va., which is just thirty miles from Harper's Ferry, and many people of Stephens City and community were present at the execution of John Brown and his followers. Mrs. Flowerree's most vivid recollection is of a piece of skin of one of the men which a young physician of the town brought home and tanned. The physician brought it to the school house and showed it to the children, telling them he intended to make a watch guard of it. Feeling ran high in those days and the passing of years has not dimmed the memories of the excitement and terror of the times.—Center Herald.



Notice of Sale Under Chattel Mortgage

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that whereas, Henry Hawkins by his certain chattel mortgage dated June 1, 1923, and filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds within and for Scott County, Missouri, on June 4, 1923, mortgaged to J. A. Roth, the following described property, to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in thirty (30) acres, more or less, of cotton; and an undivided one-third interest in twenty (20) acres, more or less, of corn. All located on the farm known as the Ridgedale Farm operated by the said J. A. Roth about five and one-half (5½) miles north-east of Sikeston, in Scott County, Missouri.

And whereas, said mortgage provided that the said J. A. Roth or his legal representatives might take charge of said property in case of any unreasonable depreciation in value thereof;

And whereas, there has occurred an unreasonable depreciation in said crops;

NOW NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN that the undersigned holder of said note will sell the above described property for cash in hand to the highest bidder at said Ridgedale Farm near Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, between the hours of nine a. m. and five p. m. on

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923 to satisfy said debt, interest, costs and expenses.

J. A. ROTH
Sikeston, Missouri,
July 9, 1923.

Distribution of Farm Loans

According to the Federal census of 1920, there are 6,448,366 farms in the United States, having a total value of land and buildings of \$66,334,309,556.

The Federal census shows 18.6 per cent of farms mortgaged but it is estimated 40 to 50 per cent are mortgaged.

Many farms are operated by managers and 2,454,746 by tenants who do not report debt on record against farms.

January 1, 1922, total farm mortgage debt is estimated at \$8,000,000,000, eight thousand million dollars. Of this debt state and federal land banks hold 6 per cent insurance companies and farm loan companies hold 30 per cent, farm mortgage banks 25 per cent, private loans, 39 per cent.

The \$8,000,000,000 of farm mortgage indebtedness on a farm land valuation of \$66,334,309,556 equals about 12 per cent of the 1920 valuation of all farms and farm buildings.

The patent office at The Hague employs two women engineers.

JOURNALISTS VISIT SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

Scott County and Southeast Missouri were signally honored this week with a visit from Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri at Columbia, two of his staff of teachers and sixteen graduates from the school.

These honored guests arrived in Cape Girardeau Saturday and were entertained in true Southern style, fried chicken and all trimmings. Monday morning a delegation from Benton called for the visitors for a trip through the County of Scott. They came by the way of Kelso to Hamburg, where Father Moenig served ice cold milk from the neighboring Guernseys. To Benton where great draughts of cold water from the deep well was had. From Benton to L. A. Schott's where hot biscuit and honey fresh from the hive were served. On to the Becker peach orchard where cold soda pop and baskets of peaches were given out. Then to Charleston, where they were turned over to Thad Snow, Simon Leobe, Frank Lair and other live wires, who showed them some wonderful roads, some wonderful fields of corn, cotton, and other growing crops. They even claimed the Mississippi River was theirs and Leobe proved it by his cohorts. From Charleston to Sikeston was a pleasure part of the way and a pain the balance on account of some stretches of the road. The Lions were waiting at the Hotel Marshall to devour the Journalistic party, but the way the parties of the second part went after the fried chicken, the devouring was on the other side.

In the party beside the graduates were Wm. Southern of the Independence Examiner, Mr. Harrison of the Booneville Express, Gov. Painter of the Carrollton Democrat and Mr. Gordon of Columbia.

After the splendid dinner at the Hotel Marshall, the party was taken by Sikestonians to New Madrid to Portageville down the Kingshighway where they were delivered to a delegation from Pemiscot County.

MISS RUTH BAKER HAS NARROW ESCAPE

Batesville, Ark., July 6.—A very dangerous and what might have been a serious and perhaps fatal accident, occurred yesterday, the Fourth, at 6 o'clock on White River near the Riverview Club, when a party composed of Misses Maurine Yeatman and Ruth Baker, Messrs. Archie and Jim Adams, entered the "Adela" launch and started for a trip up the river. The rudder broke and carried the launch to the midstream, causing it to drift swiftly toward the government dam. Archie Adams, who was in control of the launch, was powerless to avoid the impending danger. Members of the club nearby saw the launch drifting and ran for assistance. Allie Crouch, Jr., crossed the river in a small boat in company with Rev. R. L. Carroll and D. D. Adams and started in the direction of the dam, going within 50 feet of the falls. At the time they reached this point the launch struck the dam. An effort was made to hold the launch, but it turned sideways and went over the dam.

The young ladies were previously provided with life belts, and were thrown from the launch as it went over the falls, and were rescued. Archie Adams fell in the water, and was able to swim ashore. Jim Davis leaped from the launch and was miraculously caught by a nail from which he hung while the water poured over him. Apprehending his danger, the rescue party secured a small boat, risking their lives. As they went over the dam they grabbed and rescued him, the three landing at the bottom of the dam in the boat which sank and left them in the whirlpool of waters.

At this time the keeper of the lock came up the river in a boat and rescued the drowning men. The participants in this accident were four of a party of 25 who were spending the Fourth at Riverview Club house.

The members of the rescue parties who risked their lives in order to save the young women and men will probably be recommended for a Carnegie medal for their splendid courage and successful efforts. The launch, a steel structure, 40 feet, af-

ter leaping the 18-foot dam, was scarcely damaged.

LOST—Lantern and axe off city fire truck. Finder return to City Hall.

J. Fred Bowman, of Joplin, visited here Friday and Saturday with his wife and baby, who are spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Simler. Mr. Bowman has been transferred as manager of Postal Telegraph at Tulsa, Okla. Mrs. Bowman will join him there this fall.

Last spring the Sikeston Seed Co. purchased a supply of Bermuda onion plants from Texas just to see what they would do in this section. Saturday morning Mr. Frazier brought half a dozen of the onions to the store, one of which weighed half a pound. These onion plants were about the size of a wild onion when received and the remarkable growth shows they will do well in this climate.

The people of Benton welcome Mrs. Barton to their midst. The young couple will reside here, but they do not know just yet what house they will occupy.

Best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Steve Barton.—Benton Democrat.

MISS BONNIE KEITH SPRAINS HER HIP

On Saturday night as Miss Bonnie Keith stepped from a car, her heel caught in some way, throwing her down and painfully spraining her hip. We are glad to report that she is now improving and will be up in a few days.

Mr. Keith and family had expected to start on a trip for Indiana, but on account of the misfortune of Miss Bonnie, their trip will be delayed a few days.

Sikeston Standard \$1.50 per year.

BRITISH URGE GERMANY ASK TO ENTER LEAGUE

Berlin, July 8.—The British Government, it is understood, has suggested that Germany apply to join the League of Nations. The move is attributed to the influence of Lord Robert Cecil, who, before entering the Cabinet, repeatedly urged this upon German correspondents in London and Geneva.

The Cuno Government is inclined to do so, but its inclination is coupled with the conditions that no new act of knowledge of war guilt be required and that Germany be given assurances of a seat on the League of National Council, which conditions—particularly the latter—probably are enough to prevent her entry.

Another obstacle is her fear that her entry into the league may open the way to the proposed league control of the Rhineland, against which it is insisted specific guarantees must be obtained before Germany can join.

PREMIUM LIST OF STATE FAIR READY

The premium list of the twenty-third Annual Missouri State Fair, to be held in Sedalia, August 18 to 25, is now off the press and is ready for distribution.

The new announcement includes 184 pages, bound with an attractive cover stock of French gray. A picture of the Woman's Building is printed in dark blue, shaded with light blue, on the cover.

Everything that a prospective exhibitor or visitor to the fair might wish to know is to be found within the book. All of the various classes and premiums, which total over \$75,000, are listed.

Anyone who wishes a copy of the premium list may obtain one by writing to W. D. Smith, secretary of the Missouri State Fair, Sedalia.

STEPHEN BARTON MARRIES MISS AGAR OF MICHIGAN

Last week at the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, Ill., Stephen Barton, the popular prosecuting attorney of Scott county, and Miss Frances Agar of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, were united in marriage by the Rev. John H. Sibley.

These young people became acquainted when they were attending school at Valparaiso, Ind., the groom the law school and the bride the State University.

Mr. Barton is well known in Scott county, he having taught in the schools of Vanduser and Benton prior to his entrance in the law school. After his graduation there he came back to Farnfeld to practice, and last fall was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of this county.

Mrs. Barton is not known to our people, but she was a capable teacher in the schools of her home state and comes of one of its best families.

WHIPPING BOSS GIVEN TWENTY-YEAR TERM

Lake City, Fla., July 8.—Thomas W. Higginbotham, former convict whipping boss, was found guilty of murder in the second degree of Martin Tabert of North Dakota, by a jury here yesterday.

Higginbotham was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and was released on \$10,000 bond pending hearing of appeal.

The jury was out one hour and twenty minutes.

The former whipping boss was accused of having caused the death of Tabert as the result of a beating administered while the North Dakotan was serving a term in the Putnam Lumber Company's convict camp. The trial consumed thirteen days.

The death of Tabert finally resulted in an investigation of the convict leasing system and its abolishment by the Florida Legislature. That body also prohibited corporal punishment. Before the Florida Legislature convened, the Senate of North Dakota adopted a memorial asking the Florida law makers to investigate the death of Tabert.

Higginbotham was charged with having whipped Tabert so severely that traumatic pneumonia set in, which resulted in death four days after the whipping.

The defense admitted the whipping, but contended it was "within the law", basing this on testimony adduced from testimony that only from eight to ten lashes were struck. The Florida convict camp regulations at that time permitted administering as many as ten lashes. The defense contended Tabert died from lobar pneumonia, using the Putnam Lumber Company's physician, Dr. Capers Jones, as a witness. He testified there were no signs of traumatism on the body when he examined Tabert.

Tabert was whipped while serving as a convict in the lumber company's camp, January 27, 1922. The defense claimed he died on February 2. Testimony adduced from scores of witnesses resulted in dismissal from office of Sheriff J. R. Jones and County Judge B. F. Willis of Leon County, who arrested and sentenced Tabert. Tabert was arrested for riding a freight train through Tallahassee and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

EARLY MORNING FIRE AT THE FRISCO HOTEL

The Frisco Hotel operated by Mr. and Mrs. Lon Nall caught fire about 3:45 Saturday morning and but for the timely arrival of the fire department that structure and other buildings in the block would probably have gone up in flames.

The fire caught in a pantry on the back porch on the second story, supposedly from an electric wire. Considerable damage was done to the roof while the water damage was worse.

The upper story of the building was used as a hotel while the two store rooms below were occupied by Watkins Grocery and Jno. A. Andres Meat Market. Mr. Watkins carried a small amount of insurance while Nall and Andres had none. Mr. Nall thinks the damage to the hotel will be around \$1500. The building was owned by C. A. Spies, of Cairo and carried no insurance.

C. D. Matthews is a business visitor in St. Louis this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Bowman and son spent Sunday with the former's mother at Cape Girardeau.

Here's your chance. Will sell my household goods and rent the house. Nicest home in city, six rooms, close in. Will pay to investigate this. See G. C. Boyte, Scott St., between Center and Front Streets. tpd.

Walter McGee brought from the Wade Anderson farm below Commerce, some of the finest cotton stalks that have been seen this season. In this one field is 160 acres of cotton and all of it good. Mr. Anderson has more than 300 acres of cotton this year.

J. H. Tyer is home from Cave-in-Rock, Ill., where he had been to attend the funeral of an older brother. He reports cotton and corn between Sikeston and Birds Point, as looking good, but over in Illinois crops are all late. Some fields being planted to an early maturing variety of corn.

SIKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
AT SIKESTON, MISSOURI

Entered at the Postoffice at Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, as second-class mail matter, according to act of Congress.

Rates:
Display advertising, per single column inch, net25c
Reading notices, per line10c
Financial Statements for banks, \$6.00
Probate notices, minimum\$5.00
Yearly subscription anywhere in Scott and adjoining counties.....\$1.50
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the United States\$2.00

U. S. DRIFTING AND OB-SERVING, UNDERWOOD SAYS

Washington, July 6.—Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama issued today what sounded to politicians like his opening blast as a contender for the Democratic nomination for President in 1924. Assailing the administration for its "do-nothing" foreign policy, Underwood uttered these phrases, presumably as the keystone for the issue he intends to carve out over the international situation:

"Our nation can do more than any other great country today, because of its isolated position, its unselfish position when the war closed and its great potential powers to establish permanent peace—but we have done nothing and are doing nothing to aid the peace of Europe."

"Our governmental arm seems paralyzed so far as help in that direction is concerned. We seem to be standing in respect to the affairs of Europe without a policy, without courage of conviction, without anything that goes to make a man a man, or a government a government."

"We seem to be just observing and drifting, at least so far as the public is permitted to know."

"Never in all our history as a nation have we occupied a more negative position in the affairs of Europe than we do today. We continue to drift downstream, and the roar of the cataract can be heard ahead."

The ostensible occasion for the Underwood statement was his recent trip to Europe and close observance of political and economic conditions there. But all the party leaders read into his words primarily his intention of seeking the Democratic laurels. Underwood himself is silent on this point, but his friends unhesitatingly assert his hat is in the ring.

What caused real surprise was his attack on the Hughes-Harding world court proposal. Not that he objects to it, but he assails it as of little moment and of no value whatsoever in solving the present-day chaso abroad. Specific mention of the League of Nations was absent, but that is to come later, it is understood, since he intends, his friends say, to renew the fight for the league. Likewise he is expected to declare his other policies—strict enforcement of dry laws included—in keeping his cause before the public.

Underwood is considered a conservative, was so regarded all though his term as Democratic leader in the senate, and his statement today, therefore, was accepted as a carefully thought out and temperate reflection on the international problems which he believes to be of major importance to the welfare of the country.

"We have been engaged at home in the consideration of important domestic questions to the exclusion of nearly everything else," he said, in his statement. "We do not realize that the Europe of today is no more like the Europe of 1918 than the conditions of 1914 when the great war began. Until that fact is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people we are going to misjudge the situation as it exists, and our duty toward it."

"Most of our people, like myself, have failed to realize how exhausted by war were many of the nations of Europe, both as to governmental finance and private endeavor. There is hectic business development along certain lines, but it more largely comes from the money of the business gambler and profiteer."

"The value of labor, of food and all kinds of property is measured in a rapidly depreciating currency. How can one expect to find stable business conditions when the measure of value is continually fluctuating? There may be golden opportunity for the speculator and the business gambler, but there is none for the man who toils."

"Stability of government is almost as uncertain and insecure as stability of finance. In one European country it may be a near-revolution that threatens, in another a change of ministry, but in either

even the Government working under such conditions is generally weak ineffective and drifting without courage of conviction and without effective policy for the future. They drift in an effort to save the face of the government rather than move forward to a goal that can be won by political courage with a definite policy."

"What does this mean to us? I believe the American people still believe the sacrifices of the war were in vain if they do not lead to the ultimate peace of the world."

"There are more causes of war existing in Europe today than there were in January, 1914. They may not produce war, but if they do not, it will not be because the cause of war is not standing at the outer door, but solely because Europe is financially and economically exhausted."

"We are not a party to the causes of strife as they exist today in Europe, and theoretically it certainly is not necessary for our country to become involved."

"But I cannot believe the people of America have forgotten their pledges to aid in securing the peace of the world, so that we might make it a better place in which to live."

"It is not necessary for us to become partners in either war or peace with the nations of Europe in order to have a policy looking to the ultimate peace of the world and rehabilitation of shattered financial conditions, and will not mean, because we have a policy and the courage to express it, that we must go to war."

"Industry, trade and finance are just as far today from their normal condition before the great war as they were when the armistice was signed. Instability is the governing equation everywhere."

"Territorial boundaries lines have been more or less uncertain since the Treaty of Versailles was signed. There are more men in the armies of Europe today than there were before the war began."

"The conference at Lausanne apparently is no nearer a final and satisfactory solution of the difficulties that threaten war in the Balkan states and Asia Minor than a year ago. The German Government refuses to levy sufficient taxes to meet the reparation charges assessed against her, and the French Government refuses to leave the Ruhr until it receives guarantees that the reparations due her ultimately will be paid."

"These conditions do not conduce to normal markets or increased business. We are almost as much interested in good market conditions in Europe as are the people who live there. The producers of America cannot prosper unless our surplus production finds a ready sale in the markets of Europe."

"There are always two essential factors to the building of a market for the sale of goods. There must be a buyer who wants the goods and that buyer must have the wherewithal to pay for the good she purchases. There can be no doubt that Europe wants our surplus agricultural products and often wants them badly. There is hardly less doubt that under existing conditions each year finds it harder for the European buyers to find the purchase price."

"It must, then, be apparent to all that distressing economic conditions in the European states, unless they are remedied, sooner or later will bring distress and disaster to our people at home."

"Most of this might have been avoided if we had played our part when the great war closed, but we did not. We rejected the Treaty of Versailles and have put nothing in its place. Our Government is drifting in an open sea without a policy of any kind to guide us, so far as the difficulties that confront us in Europe are concerned."

"We might have been far on the highway to permanent peace and restored business and industrial conditions if we had thrown the predominating force of our great potential powers in favor of a permanent, stabilizing and upbuilding program for the rehabilitation of Europe. This we have failed to do, and the question that now confronts us is whether or not we shall continue to pursue a do-nothing policy."

"It has been suggested that we may yet retrace our position and redeem our shortcomings by becoming a member of the court organized under the League of Nations, or some other international court for the settlement of disputes."

"Of course, the settlement of vexed international questions by arbitration rather than war has always met with favor in the hearts of the American people, and always will. But the difficulties that confront the European situation cannot be met that way. Part of the controversial issues are seeking settlement at Laus-

anne and the others seem to be drifting in an unknown sea of diplomatic suggestion and rejection.

"There is nothing in an international court that can either solve or direct the difficult and dangerous economic and financial problems that are paralyzing the onward progress of business development in Europe. It is a wise and progressive policy that is needed and not the laggard motion of a court of law."

"Europe's difficulties and dangers today really call for wise statesmanship and virile action on the part of those vested with the authority to act for our Government and our people."

"There is no magic wand that can be waved to cure the ills that confront us in Europe. We cannot dictate, we can only advise, but we can have a policy, a wise, helpful policy, on each and every one of the problems in which our home people are interested, and we can pursue that policy in an open courageous and helpful way for the ultimate peace of the world and the prosperity of our people at home."

PREDICTS FALL HARVEST WILL MAKE CRIMEA PROSPEROUS

New York, July 5.—A return to prosperity in the Crimea with the harvesting of the fall crop is predicted by Edward Fox, District Supervisor for the American Relief Administration there, in a report in the A. R. A. Bulletin. Fox's report comes almost simultaneously with the announcement that the Nansen High Commission will be liquidated August 15, as the crop in Russia promises to eliminate the need for general relief work there.

"The Government Agricultural Department," says Fox, "now estimates the total spring and fall seeded area at 300,000 dessiatines (a dessiatine equals 2.702 acres, which, with an average yield of 55 poods per dessiatine (a pood equals 36.07 pounds) should return a crop of approximately 16,500,000 poods."

"The Russian prewar yearly consumption for all purposes was 21 poods per person. The maximum needs of the Crimea, with its present population of 600,000, will be 12,600,000 poods, which should give them a surplus of 3,900,000 poods."

"The famine in the Crimea was at its height this time last year. The Government estimates there were 10,000 deaths from starvation during the winter 1921-22. During recent inspection trips we have failed to observe a famine condition existing in the Crimea."

HYMNS SUGGEST VIOLATION OF DRY ACT, SAYS SPEAKER

Des Moines, Ia., July 5.—A warning that congregations could not "jazz their way into the kingdom" was issued by Prof. Augustine Smith, director of fine arts at Boston University, in an address before the International Christian Endeavor convention here today.

"Most of the modern church music," he said, "contains bits of jazz, the appeal of sensuous love songs written for Roman emperors and tunes that suggest violation of the Volstead act."

"Instead of worshipping God in ugliness let the beauty of holiness be our guide in choosing songs that will be abiding hymns."

"I've Reached the Land of Corn and Wine" is a "violation of the Eighteenth amendment, in thought at least," said Prof. Smith. "At the Cross" is a corruption of one of the most perfect hymns in the English language. "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross."

"Imagine the people of God meditating before the cross to jazz music. 'Onward Christian Soldiers,' 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' and 'Jesus Loves Me, This I Know,' still are on probation," Prof. Smith said.

Misses Nadine and Ella Hunter of New Madrid were guests of Mrs. C. D. Matthews last week.

Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Harrelson of this city are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine baby girl, born Monday, July 2nd. The young lady has been named Helen Marjorie.—New Madrid Record.

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PAZO OINTMENT instantly Relieves ITCHING PILES and you can get restful sleep after the first application.

All druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to Cure any case of ITCHING, BLIND, BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES. Cures ordinary cases in 6 days, the worst cases in 14 days. 60c.

FORMER REGISTRAR AT MISSOURI U. DIES

Columbia, Mo., July 5.—Irvin Switzler, former registrar of the University of Missouri, died at his home here today.

He was born in Columbia, August 21, 1848. He was the son of the late Col. William F. Switzler, pioneer Missouri newspaper man and for more than forty years editor of the Columbia Statesman.

Switzler succeeded his father as editor of that paper for several years.

TURKS WILL CHANGE GREEK SHRINE'S NAME

Constantinople, July 5.—In order to remove all vestiges of Greek domination of Constantinople, the Turks intend changing the name of the historic mosque of St. Sophia to Mehmedie Mosque—that is, the Mosque of Mahomet.

Founded by the builder of Constantinople itself, Constantine the Great, who dedicated it to "eternal wisdom", St. Sophia Mosque is one of the most famous religious buildings in the world. For more than a thousand years it was one of Christianity's most cherished shrines. It was built in the year 326. It was destroyed by fire in 404, restored and again destroyed. Under Theodosius it was rebuilt into a magnificent church in 415, and 150 years later was further embellished by Justinian. Twenty years later the ma dome fell in, and again it was restored to eclipse its former grandeur.

It is said 100 architects were employed, each of whom had a staff of 100 artisans. The altar was of gems set in gold and silver; the doors were of ivory, amber and cedar, the outer one being silver plated. After the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 the church was converted into a mosque.

By the Turks St. Sophia Mosque is held in a veneration second only to that which surrounds the famous Kaaba, or Sacred House, at Mecca. The Greek regard it with equal sacredness, and they have never given up their dream that a king of the name of Constantine would one day retake Constantinople for Greece and with it St. Sophia. They hoped the late King Constantine would fulfill that role, but political misfortune and death intervened.

One out of every hundred school children in Detroit has been found to have organic heart disease, and this is believed to be about the general average throughout the country.

Men who work in arsenic mines have to take every care to prevent themselves from becoming poisoned. They work with bandages over their noses and mouths to keep away the arsenic dust.

Fresh water has been put in the Natatorium.

A. C. Sikes brought in cotton stalks with bloom Thursday. Saturday John Reiss was showing stalks with bloom. Cotton gives promise of a big crop in the Sikeston District.

Order of Publication

Fleeta Broshears, Plaintiff, vs. C. Denby Broshears, Defendant, In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri. To the August Term, 1923.

Action for Divorce, No. 2537

Now on this 30th day of June, 1923, in vacation of the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, comes the plaintiff by her attorneys, Gresham and Montgomery, before the undersigned clerk of said court and files her petition and affidavit for divorce, alleging among other things that the whereabouts of the defendant is not known to her and as the ordinary process of law cannot be had upon him in this State, she prays that order of publication issue to some newspaper in said County. Whereupon it is ordered by the undersigned clerk of said Court, in vacation, that publication be made notifying said defendant that the plaintiff in the above entitled cause has commenced an action against him in this court the object and general nature of which is to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and the defendant and unless said defendant be and appear before this court on or before the first day of the next regular term thereof, to be begun and held at the Court House in the town of Benton, Scott County, Missouri on the second Monday in August next 1923, then and there before the Judge of said court answer or plead to plaintiff's petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered accordingly as prayed in the petition.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be published for four weeks successively in The Sikeston Standard, a weekly newspaper of general circulation published in Scott County, Missouri, to be published once a week for four successive weeks, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days before the first day of the said August Term, 1923, of said Court.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK, Circuit Clerk.

A true copy from the record. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the (Seal) of said Court. Done at office in Benton, Missouri, this 28th day of June, 1923.

H. F. KIRKPATRICK, Circuit Clerk.

Order of Publication

Ed Cunningham, Plaintiff, vs. Ollie Cunningham, Defendant, In the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri. To the August Term, 1923.

Action for Divorce, No. 2533. Now on this 28th day of June, 1923, in vacation of the Circuit Court of Scott County, Missouri, comes the plaintiff by his attorney, J. H. Hale, before the undersigned clerk of said court and files his petition and affidavit for divorce, alleging among other things that defendant is not a resident of the State of Missouri,

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There Is No Waste

either of money or energy. Every drop is converted into power—clean, sustained, usable power. It is obvious that 800° of heat in your cylinder heads under working conditions is all and sufficient to burn the heaviest ends of Red Crown. That is why you get such extraordinary mileage when you have Red Crown in your tank.

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Morehouse Drug Co., Morehouse, Mo.
Marshall Land Co., Blodgett, Mo.
Sikeston Oil Co., Kingshighway & Tudor St.
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Superior Garage, Morehouse, Mo.
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Rates:

Room with Private Bath

One Person \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

Two Persons \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00

Rooms without bath, \$1 and \$1.50

FORMER CHARLESTONIAN TELLS OF NEAR EAST

William H. Danforth, president of the Purina Mills, of St. Louis, and a former Charlestonian, has recently returned from a four months' visit to the Near East, and according to the St. Louis Times, he gave his observations recently to a group of church workers during a luncheon at the Statler Hotel. The group came from the Church Federation, Sunday School, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Near East Relief, Red Cross and other organizations. He had been requested to do this because he is highly esteemed for his good judgment and powers of observation. The talk was purely informal, and not intended to forward the interests of any particular organization.

Egypt, with a constitutional monarchy, and a monarch educated in various European capitals, he said, is not a stable government for there is much unrest. The British control of the Suez canal zone is the stabilizing factor there. The people generally are not civilized. While other countries have been transformed by the war, Egypt remains about the same. Dr. Watson, president of the America University, is solving the missionary problems there with education. He admits 50% of Moslems to the school, an experiment not yet dared by either Roberts College or the Beirut University. Only the British are found in ruling positions in Egypt.

Turkey, on the other hand, is cosmopolitan; English, French, Greeks and the allied groups are all in power in some part of Turkey. The Turk is wily, diplomatic, keen.

The sleeper for the Holy Land is taken at Cairo, Egypt. It is part of a first class train, and follows the route of Allenby when he went to Jerusalem in 1918 and drove out the Turks. Allenby laid a railway, made good wagon roads and water pipe line. In two weeks he had a system of city water works in Jerusalem and natives were drawing water from a brass faucet at the street side. And Jerusalem cleaned up.

To Syria they went via the Sea of Galilee. In Teheran they found Boy Scouts, and Clarence H. Howard was much excited. He asked through an interpreter if they knew the scout laws, and the Good Turn Daily rule and they did. "A good turn daily is helping an old woman across the street and not asking for back-sheesh."

Education seems to be the solution of the Near East Problem, he said. The three schools mentioned, and the medical missionaries are making a profound impression on the native populations. They are teaching Christianity in the most practical manner. Byron Dodge, son of Cleveland Dodge, of New York, is directing Beirut College. Teaching is the only way to convert the heathen, says Mr. Danforth.

The missionary has taken a new attitude toward his work. He is there to make better Armenians, Moslems, not violently to turn them about and make Christians of

them. When Sherwood Eddy was in Egypt in 1918 he spoke to four or five thousand each day; this year he confines his speaking to four or five hundred and the results are greater. More than 800 men have been graduated from Roberts College, now scattered over the Turkish state. Such Christian education is bound to transform the country and its government. Of these graduates, 38 per cent are Greeks, 26 per cent Armenians, 10 per cent Turks, 9 per cent Jews, and the rest divided between 15 other nationalities. Where formerly there were 800 students in Roberts College, now there are only 300.

The Turk is a hard neighbor, he said. If he doesn't like anyone he "puts his eyes on him". The undesirable citizen meets a man who deliberately stares him out of countenance. A block further on it is repeated. The Turks have taken 80,000 military prisoners; 18,000 have been exchanged, and the rest cannot be found. They took 40,000 civil prisoners; 500 were exchanged, the rest cannot be found.

Untold thousands have been massacred. Through it all Greece has been a "Lady Bountiful" to the needy.

"If we do not care for the war orphans, they will become the greatest robbers of the world, with all their training in the hard school of experience", declared Mr. Danforth. The Near East worker is constantly asked, "What does the United States expect to gain by her work in the Near East?" Turks don't believe it when told, "Nothing." The Near East Relief compels every man, woman and child to obey orders, or go without relief.

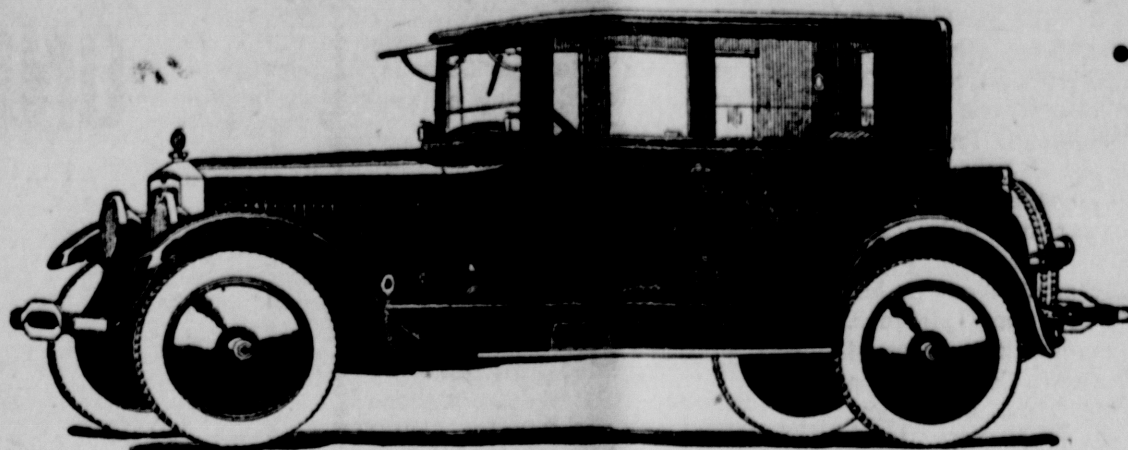
The refugee camps were too horrible for description when the American relief workers came, said Danforth. In one camp, 600 a week died; they reduced it to 60, and then less. "Every dollar of the Near East Relief money is carefully spent", says Mr. Danforth. The workers are volunteers, not hired men and women.

A girl, broken in nerves, came to Mr. Danforth's attention. She had worked regardless of danger, even going into buildings and rescuing women and children whom the Turks thought were not worth saving, because so near dead. Finally she broke, and fought to be allowed to remain and work. It is the spirit of heroism in the workers over there generally, the spirit that makes football players.

The Y. M. C. A. at Constantinople has just been ordered out, because the Turk doesn't want an educating organization there. Light makes the people hard to rule. The Turk bluffs Great Britain because millions of Mohammedans are in British territory; they cannot bluff the United States, for Uncle Sam has no fear for the Turk to seize.—Charleston Courier.

The burrowing of pocket gophers in irrigation canal banks causes serious washouts, resulting in enormous annual loss to farmers in the irrigation districts of this country.

STUDEBAKER BIG-SIX FIVE-PASSENGER COUPE \$2550



The Big - Six Coupe Offers a Rare Combination of Elegance and Utility

Into the Studebaker Big-Six five-passenger Coupe have gone, without compromise, the finest design, materials, workmanship and the best of Studebaker's 71 years' experience.

Nothing has been left undone to make this big, roomy coupe as fine an enclosed car as can be built.

Certainly no car performs more brilliantly or is more reliable. None possesses greater beauty or is more luxuriously comfortable. None is more enjoyable to drive—and no other make of car is more completely equipped.

You will appreciate the generous roominess of this Big-Six Coupe, its sterling quality of body and chassis and its wealth of refinements—including the large trunk; extra disc wheel complete with tire, tube and tire cover; handsome nickel-plated bumpers front and rear; courtesy light; motometer; flower vase; clock; aluminum-bound running boards with corrugated rubber mats and step pads; rear-view mirror, automatic windshield cleaner, glare-proof visor, and many others.

Its low price is due to large volume and to the fact that Studebaker overhead is shared by three models—all sixes. Then, too, only one manufacturing profit is included in the Big-Six price because all vital parts are manufactured in Studebaker plants.

Studebaker has been building quality vehicles for more than two generations.

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LIGHT-SIX		SPECIAL-SIX		BIG-SIX	
5-Pass. 112" W. B.	40 H. P.	5-Pass. 119" W. B.	50 H. P.	7-Pass. 126" W. B.	60 H. P.
Touring	\$995	Touring	\$1350	Touring	\$1750
Roadster (3-Pass.)	975	Roadster (2-Pass.)	1325	Speedster (5-Pass.)	1835
Coupe-Rd. (2-Pass.)	1225	Coupe (5-Pass.)	1975	Coupe (5-Pass.)	2150
Sedan	1550	Sedan	2050	Sedan	2250

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H. C. YOUNG

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Negroes Say White Man Can Keep Them Content in South

Atlanta, Ga., July 5.—Negroes, as a race, do not desire to leave Georgia and the South, and the remedy for existing conditions is in the hands of the white man, according to a communication addressed to the General Assembly and the people of Georgia by a conference of negro leaders here yesterday.

The conference was presided over by Bishop J. F. Flipper, of the African Methodist Episcopal church. While declaring this opposition to any migration of the negro, Bishop Flipper said he thought the negro should have the right to scatter to all parts of the union.

The communication, which it is proposed to have printed for distribution to members of the Legislature and throughout the State, sets forth evils under which the negroes assert they labor in this State. These include: low wages for farm labor; poor housing conditions; bad working conditions on plantations managed by overseers in the absence of the owners; lack of educational facilities; poor accommodations for negroes when traveling; inequality in the enforcement of laws; the contract labor law, and mob violence.

The Legislature was urged to pass an anti-lynching law, several speakers declaring they would prefer to see such a law among the State statutes than to have it passed by the Federal Government.

Less Government, Less Taxes

Defenders of soaring tax rates usually attempt to justify their position by contending that the government is rendering a greater service and taxpayers should therefore be willing to pay for it.

In many instances these extra services are unnecessary or not worth the cost and some are positively injurious to the taxpayer.

As long as the government undertakes to regulate minutely the lives of individuals and the conduct of every business great and small, the tax burden will be exorbitant, says the Houston Post.

The more advanced Aztec and Inca tribes had acquired a considerable knowledge of dyeing and other chemical operations long before the discovery of America by Columbus.

FORMER EMPEROR HATES TO PAY DUTCH TAXES

Amsterdam, July 5.—William Hohenzoellern is quarreling with the Dutch over the payment of taxes. He is now engaged in a dispute with the municipal authorities of Doorn over the question of local assessments. The former German Emperor refuses to pay, contending that the municipality is not entitled to its demand because he came to Holland under compulsion.

The Doorn city fathers maintain that he came there voluntarily, and have decided to enforce the law with retrospective effect.

The Municipal Council of Amerongen, where the former Emperor resided the first year of his exile, has not been slow in following up the decision of the Doorn council, and proposes to submit its claim for arrears in taxes.

Talc, the material from which toilet powder used by American women is made, also is carved into grotesque images and sold as imitation jade in China, Japan and India.

DO YOU WONDER?

Asks This Lady, "That I'm a Believer in Cardui?"—Had Been So Weak She Had to Go to Bed.

Osawatimie, Kans.—Mrs. E. E. Keast, formerly of Illinois, residing here, says: "We moved to this state eleven years ago, and I had good health for a long while; and then some year or so ago I had a bad sick spell. . . .

"I got so weak I couldn't go. I couldn't stand on my feet at all. I had to go to bed. I suffered a great deal. I was so nervous I felt I couldn't live. I tried medicines, and everything; had the best of attention, yet I wasn't able to get up. I lay for three months, not able to do anything.

"My husband is a bill poster and has circulars distributed. One day he happened to be a Ladies Birthday Almanac among his circulars. I read it, and told some of the family to get me a bottle of Cardui. . . .

"I quit all other medicines and took it (Cardui) faithfully, and two weeks from the time I began to take Cardui I was out of bed—better than for months.

"I kept it up and continued to improve until I was a well woman.

"Do you wonder that I am a believer in Cardui? I certainly am. And I am sure there is no better tonic made for women than Cardui."

NC-151

A Lesson For Boys

Eye witnesses to the tragedy of the small boy who tried to ride a freight train on the East Side yesterday and fell beneath the wheels say that it was a sickening sight. Some of the things these people saw ought to be told every boy in the city who has a disposition to fool around the trains. Here is the way one man saw the accident, or rather saw the gressomeness of it. As the train moved on he saw the little fellow of but eight years drag himself from beneath the wheels and pull the bleeding and mangled leg along the dusty road. The little boy was bare footed and bare legged and the street was full of dust. Wild in pain and delirium he dragged that crushed leg along through the infectious dirt till he reached the side of the road and crumpled up like a wilted flower.

Imagine the anguish and heart-ache of that mother as they bore her mangled boy to their humble home. Life was already a serious matter with her. She no doubt had builded hopes for her son and saw in him the beginning of a big strong man who would be a support in her declining years. Now he is an added burden and must go through life a cripple. Today he is lying in the jail hospital, the only hospital the city has to offer such cases, fighting for his life through this heat.

Why should this not be an object lesson to other boys who are tempted to catch moving trains when the train crew is not clubbing them away from the danger. If every boy knew and realized the danger of a train there would be fewer such accidents. If every parent would sit down and tell the story of this little boy to his boys it might make such an impression that would save them in the future.—Poplar Bluff Republican.

A golden eagle has been timed, and has been found to fly at the rate of more than a mile a minute.

Hymen, in a classical mythology, was the god of marriage, the original meaning of the word being "bridal song".

The shark sucker, a defenseless and retiring fish, takes shelter in the mouth of the savage and voracious shark, but it is not harmed by the shark.

GREAT GERMAN ARMY REDUCED TO FRACTION

Berlin, July 5.—Germany's first army list since 1914 has just been issued, and its diminutive proportions bear striking contrast to the fat volumes of prewar days. It is the first time that one book has included the military forces of all Germany.

The shades of Blucher, of the older Von Moltke, and of other illustrious leaders, who made the name of German militarism a thing of awe, must shudder at the decapitations that have occurred since their day.

Up to 1914, the peace-time regular army of the Fatherland embraced some 600,000 men and officers, besides a host of reserves. During the late hostilities, this strength, swelled at one time to more than 8,000,000. Then came the Treaty of Versailles, and at one swoop clipped the German army to 100,000. Ten thousand of this dwarfed array were permitted to be officers and members of the administrative personnel.

Gone are the general staff and all the high training institutions so long the pride of Prussia. Four small service schools are permitted, and these for officer candidates only. Gone, too, are whole branches of the service: The foot artillery, aviation and the aircraft construction, the railway troops, and the great technical organization which attended to the soldiers welfare and looked after the men on leave.

Princes and others of the higher nobility have completely disappeared from the officers' corps, and there are not as many barons, counts, and so on as in the days of yore. A muster roll call would sound strangely different from those of a decade ago.

Many of the "old guard" are reading the new list with tears in their eyes. Many a Socialist and Republican is reading it with a smile, as he recalls the hardships of the "mailed fist" militarism in the old days when an Emperor tenanted the great palace looking down Unter de Linden.

This is a fast and new world, say the natives of Pine Ridge, South Dakota. At the Indian reservation there the Indian maidens are appearing in public wearing knickers, and the old squaws are horrified and look upon the new attire with much disapproval. The old women of the Indian families take the new dress as some edict and fear that they also will be forced to wear the knickers. They have made public protest, and declare they will not change from their modest squaw dress. But the young maidens are proud of their knickers and of their graceful ankles and well proportioned limbs, and only smile (just like the white girls do) at the older Indian women and their old ideas. Yes, this is a fast changing world.

FRACO-BELGIAN REPLY DELIVERED TO BRITAIN

London, July 4.—The British Cabinet struggled today to find some ray of light in the ever thickening fog of the reparations situation. Lord Curzon, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, presented his colleagues with the substance of yesterday's verbal replies of France and Belgium, explaining the points on which those countries showed any tendency to meet the British views.

The Cabinet's deliberations were enshrouded with more than the usual secrecy. No one identified with the government would give any hint regarding what had happened, but the pessimism which has prevailed all the week was not alleviated. The same severe reticence was manifest in British, French and Belgian diplomatic circles.

No further meeting has been arranged between Lord Curzon and Counte De St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, but it is understood the conversations initiated yesterday will be resumed before the week-end and that there is a possibility that France may supplement her oral explanations by written expositions of certain points which Lord Curzon does not regard as sufficiently clear.

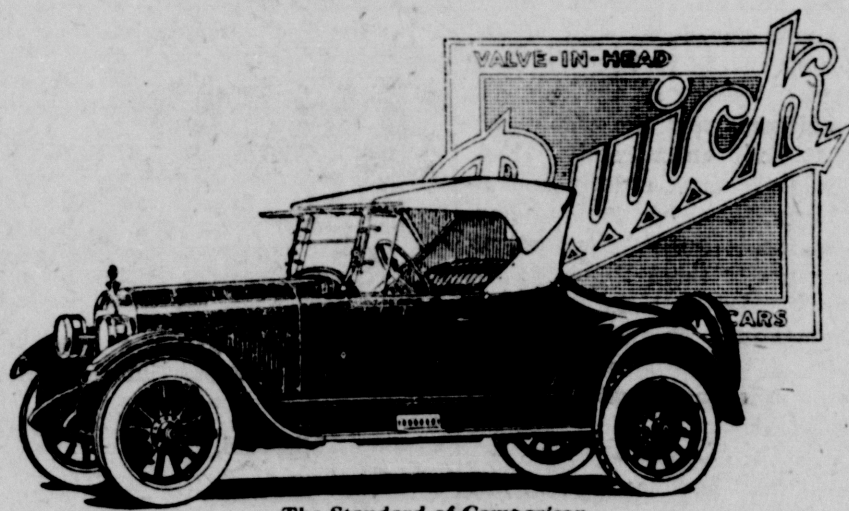
Berlin Issues Exchange Decree

Berlin, July 4.—The government has issued a decree prohibiting term transactions in currency or in demands for foreign moneys and precious metals in exchange for Reich's mark or securities payable in exchange for the Reich's mark.

The order may, if necessary, be invoked to stop term transactions in goods. Dollar treasury bills also are subject to the new decree, which may be extended to other forms of securities. Many deals in contravention of the order will be null and void.

The following item appeared in the Farm Journal in July, 1880. They reprinted it in the July, 1923, issue. This is what was claimed, and it is as good now as then: Put a couple of handfuls of the common black walnut leaves into a vessel of water at night, and next morning boil for fifteen or twenty minutes; then when cold take a sponge and moisten the eyes, neck, legs, etc., of a horse; the flies will give those places a wide berth. This may or not be true, but it will not cost much to try it. It is said, also, that if carbolic acid soap is rubbed on the neck and legs of a horse he will not be bothered by flies. The strong odor of the soap drives these miserable horse tormenters away, and besides, the soap gives the animal's coat a fine polish. Take a dry cake of soap and rub on after grooming.

The women of Nigeria carry their newborn babies in calabash shells. Women lawyers, judges and jurists in the United States number 1,738.



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This distinctive Buick Sport Roadster is an excellent example of the skill that Buick has displayed in developing roadster types for all motoring tastes and requirements.

Both in the four and six cylinder models the Buick line of roadsters provides a wide range of selection for those who desire the intimacy of this particular design.

Whether for business, professional use or for pleasure driving there is a Buick roadster suitable and perfectly adapted to the need.

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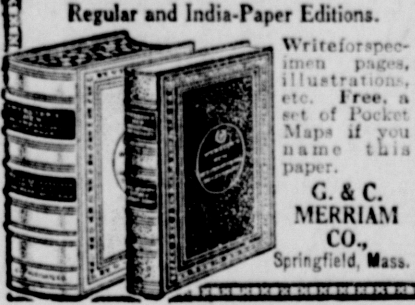
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Is an Excellent Tonic for Women and Children. 60c

Neilan Makes Gripping Screen Play of "The Strangers' Banquet"

Marshall Neilan, now producing his pictures in association with the Goldwyn organization, is a young producer-director who has gone steadily on from triumph to triumph. His latest picture, "The Strangers' Banquet", made at the Goldwyn studios and released by that firm, is declared by fellow producers, directors, by many famous stars and film reviewers who have seen it privately screened to surpass "The River's End", "Fools First" "Go and Get It", "Penrod," or any other of his productions. "The Stranger's Banquet" is coming to the Malone Theatre on Friday for one day. It shows a new Neilan—a director who is seeking only big themes in his productions and developing them on a spectacular scale.

Mr. Neilan purchased the screen rights to this novel by Donn Byrne several years ago, but held up production until he should have ample resources at his call for doing it the way he believed it should be done. His recent affiliation with Goldwyn Picture Corporation gave him the unlimited resources and studio facilities of that big producing corporation and the super-feature, "The Stranger's Banquet", is the result.

The men who have been associated with Mr. Neilan in his previous productions, helped him make this picture: Frank Urson, Tom Held and David Kesson. Neilan and Urson prepared the continuity from the novel and Tom Held assisted in the direction: Kesson turned the camera crank. He has surpassed himself in clearness and beauty of photography in this feature. Cedric Gibbons, art director for Goldwyn, and his staff designed and built some wonderful sets for the film.

Much of the action of Mr. Byrne's story is located in the office and yards of a great shipbuilding concern and Mr. Neilan arranged with the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company for the use of their premises after working hours for three or four weeks. Many of the workers in the great plant participate in the strike and riot scenes of the picture. The men are seen at work at various stages in the building of a great modern ship. Location, atmosphere and action are most realistic in all the shipyard scenes. This romantic background has a direct influence upon the entire story

and the picture Mr. Neilan has made from it.

Shane Butler Keogh made a big fortune out of his shipyard and when he came to die, left the yard and his fortune to his daughter, Derith, and his son, John. So much money in the hands of youth brought the inevitable strangers who hoped to feast upon this banquet of gold. Jean McPherson, beautiful, a spender, with dubious antecedents, captures John and carries him off to New York where her life is finally snuffed out in her mad pursuit of love and pleasure. Derith tries to manage the shipyard with the aid of Angus Campbell, son of her father's old friend, and superintendent of the plant. He loves Derith but will not tell her so until he has won his own spurs. Derith estranges Angus through giving in to the unreasonable demands of the workers and they are not brought together until, when the workers have been led into a strike and consequent riots by a "red" agitator Angus calls Derith back from New York, where she has gone for a round of gaiety. Rescued from marriage with a certain Comte Eperay, attracted by her millions, Derith resigns the direction of the plant to Angus and promises to marry him. Claire Windsor has the leading role in the photoplay and does the most fluent and brilliant acting of her career as Derith. Hobart Bosworth gave up work on a production of his own to oblige his old friend, Marshall Neilan, by appearing in the role of Shane Keogh. Rockliffe Fellowes is the Angus Campbell while Nigel Barrie plays the part of young John Keogh. Other famous players in the great cast, which numbers forty, are Claude Gillingwater, Tom Holding, Ford Sterling, Eleanor Boardman, Stuart Holmes, Margaret Loomis, Tom Guise, Lillian Langdon, William Humphrey, Edward McWade, Lormier Johnson, James Marcus, Jack Curtis, Brinsley Shaw, Arthur Hoyt, Aileen Pringle, Virginia Ruggles, Cyril Chadwick, Philo McCullough, Jean Hersholt, Lucille Rickson, Dagmar Godowsky, Hayford Hobbs and Violet Joy.

"The Strangers' Banquet", should rank with the greatest of American photoplays. It has drama and comedy, pathos and mirth, romance and adventure—all mingled and given direction by Marshall Neilan.

Egypt has three societies for the liberation of women.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS FROM MATTHEWS

Howard Steele, President of the Matthews Bank, returned Saturday from Memphis, Tenn., where he went to spend the Fourth of July.

Miss Elsie Newcomer, of Salcedo, is the guest of Mrs. S. S. Surface.

Judge and Mrs. G. D. Steele with their two little sons, spent the 4th at Portageville.

Leo Hersinger, one of Matthews' young men, was here on a visit last week. He is now living in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Weeks, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, of Canalou, were Matthews visitors Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Achley and daughters spent several days last week with Mrs. Achley's son, W. N. Henderschott.

Miss Bess Hill, of St. Louis, is spending her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roe Hill.

There were so many places of amusements to go to on the Fourth of July that the people of Matthews were rather divided, but all reported having had a glorious Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Shap Hunter, Jr., of New Madrid, were six o'clock dinner guests of Judge and Mrs. G. D. Steele Monday evening, afterward making a party and attending the picture show at Sikeston.

Roy Alsop, Guy Waters and Duard King motored to Cape Girardeau to attend the Fourth of July celebration.

Mrs. Addie Tolbert and two little granddaughters returned to their home at Rector, Ark., after a five weeks' visit with relatives here and at Sikeston.

Mr. and Mrs. Latimer attended the barbecue at Portageville on the Fourth.

Miss Lillith Deane returned Friday from Cape Girardeau, where she had been to spend the Fourth with her sister, Miss Willa, who is attending the Teachers College of that city. Misses Willa and Marie Deane accompanied Lillith home to spend the week-end.

Misses Sally Long and Frankie Deane visited at Cape Girardeau Friday.

Miss Dixie Burch of near Sikeston is visiting here this week.

Mrs. Earle Swartz returned Wednesday from a four weeks' visit with relatives at Urbana, Ill.

Mrs. Florence Woodard of Hough is visiting her father, J. A. Alsop.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baker of Brown Spur were in Matthews, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Artie Burch and son of Catron were the guests of Mrs. Tenny Burch, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Coghlan of Canalou were here Saturday.

Mrs. J. W. Emory and children have been at East Prairie several days. Mrs. Emory having been called there by the serious illness of her brother, W. M. Grissom.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Weatherford returned last week from a 10-day visit with friends and relatives in Kentucky. The trip was made in their car. Mr. Weatherford said the roads were fine, but there were no crops to speak of at all.

Mrs. Leon Swartz and children returned Sunday from a three-weeks visit with relatives at Urbana, Ill., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Ora Scott of Sikeston visited Miss Dorothy Waters from Friday until Monday.

W. C. Bowman, of Sikeston, was a business visitor here Saturday.

The Methodist Sunday School gave a nice program Sunday morning, which was very much enjoyed.

Little Miss Daisy Mills spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Joe Weatherford.

The cotton crops are in fine condition notwithstanding the wet weather very little grass can be found and several are producing blooms from their patches.

Misses Leila and Susie May Hunter, Marie Hale and Helen Shelby of East Prairie were the guests of Miss May Ola Emory Sunday and took part in the program rendered here Sunday morning.

In London women frequently are employed in serving writs.

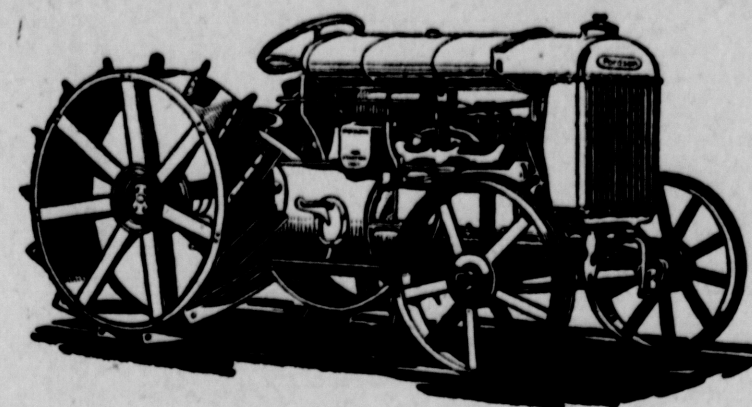
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Meyers spent Sunday in Oran with a brother of Mrs. Meyers.

A new method of extracting tannin from the bark of Douglas fir trees by air drying instead of the usual water process has been invented in the state of Washington.

The Catholic ladies wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage bestowed on their stand at the Fair Grounds the evening of the third all day the Fourth of July.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Greer are in St. Louis, where Mrs. Greer will be examined by specialists. It is hoped by her many friends that she will soon be on the road to rapid recovery.

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THE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

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Don't allow your ground to lay out because of lack of power.

An additional twenty acres of peas will pay for it.

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YOUR LAST CHANCE TO BUY

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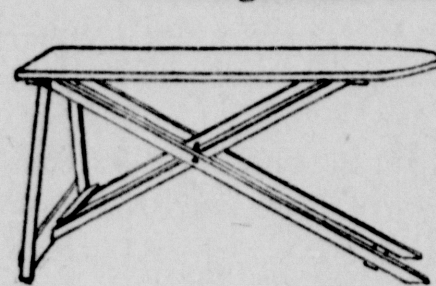
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After this week we will be unable to fill your order at the sale price of

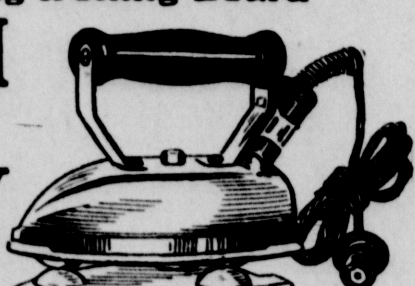
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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC
Standard 6 lb. Household Type Iron
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FINE BAND MUSIC AT DISTRICT FAIR

A musical program that will ring with jazz and pep will be one of the many features on the entertainment bill of the coming Southeast Missouri District Fair, Sikeston, September 12-15, Secretary C. L. Blanton, Jr., announced today.

Daily concerts by the well known bands will be found on the musical menu of the Fair. More than a dozen bands made application for places on the Fair program, and the entertainment committee weighed carefully the merits of each organization before making its choice.

Good band music has been found by Fair officials to be one of the most essential parts of its entire program. Many vaudeville acts cannot be presented without the aid of music. In a casting act, for example, the darling acrobat leaves the trapeze for his double summersault in mid-air on a certain note of the music.

That band music is just as necessary as the toy balloon, "Hot-Dog" stand, refreshment booth, and the peanut and popcorn vendor, in adding gaiety to the program, is the belief of members of the entertainment committee. It affords many visitors an opportunity to relax and enjoy themselves while listening to the music after they have tramped around from one educational exhibit to another.

The entertainment end of the Fair will be the best in years. The detailed program will be announced shortly.

What is probably the biggest catch of fish in pounds made on the lower Missouri River in recent years was made by John Rowe Monday morning when he landed three blue channel cats weighing 200 pounds, 85 pounds and 56 pounds, respectively. Rowe caught the fish in hoop nets, one in a net just north of the highway bridge. Speaking about his big "haul" Rowe said that he had no trouble in landing the three big "cats". They were taken to a scale at the store at Sands Station and weighed. The fish were sent to St. Louis.—St. Charles Banner-News.

Delaware has never granted the right of franchise to women. While Delaware women have voted for the last three years, it has been under the national amendment.

CARNIVAL COMPANY IS WELL RECEIVED

Amusement seekers have experienced a relief after the first three days of the Nat Reiss carnival at the old fair grounds.

The notable improvement over former carnival shows is satisfying. The roughneck element which usually hangs onto these carnival collections seems to have been cut to the minimum, and the whole atmosphere has a much more moral aspect than the general public expects, or has been led to expect from the general run of carnivals.

The physical aspect of this collection of shows and devices for amusement seems to be in keeping with the general policy of the company for cleanliness and the whole arrangement has an attractive look. The crowds are most orderly and although large, there has nothing happened so far to ruffle the feathers of anyone nor is there likely to be from the general outlook.

In commenting on the shows this morning a police official said "They're a fine aggregation"—Centralia Sentinel.

A story that has been going the rounds of the country press concerning the last man now living who saw John Brown executed at Harper's Ferry in 1859 recalls some interesting memories to Mrs. J. R. Flowerree of Center. At the time of the execution of John Brown, Mrs. Flowerree was a schoolgirl in Stephens City, Va., which is just thirty miles from Harper's Ferry, and many people of Stephens City and community were present at the execution of John Brown and his followers. Mrs. Flowerree's most vivid recollection is of a piece of skin of one of the men which a young physician of the town brought home and tanned. The physician brought it to the school house and showed it to the children, telling them he intended to make a watch guard of it. Feeling ran high in those days and the passing of years has not dimmed the memories of the excitement and terror of the times.—Center Herald.



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Notice of Sale Under Mortgage

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that whereas, Henry Hawkins by his certain chattle mortgage dated June 1, 1923, and filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds within and for Scott County, Missouri, on June 4, 1923, mortgaged to J. A. Roth, the following described property, to-wit: An undivided one-half interest in thirty (30) acres, more or less, of cotton; and an undivided one-third interest in twenty (20) acres, more or less, of corn. All located on the farm known as the Ridgedale Farm operated by the said J. A. Roth about five and one-half (5½) miles north-east of Sikeston, in Scott County, Missouri.

And whereas, said mortgage provided that the said J. A. Roth or his legal representatives might take charge of said property in case of any unreasonable depreciation in value thereof;

And whereas, there has occurred an unreasonable depreciation in said crops;

NOW NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN that the undersigned holder of said note will sell the above described property for cash in hand to the highest bidder at said Ridgedale Farm near Sikeston, Scott County, Missouri, between the hours of nine a. m. and five p. m. on

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1923 to satisfy said debt, interest, costs and expenses.

J. A. ROTH
Sikeston, Missouri,
July 9, 1923.

Distribution of Farm Loans

According to the Federal census of 1920, there are 6,448,366 farms in the United States, having a total value of land and buildings of \$66,334,309,556.

The Federal census shows 18.6 per cent of farms mortgaged but it is estimated 40 to 50 per cent are mortgaged.

Many farms are operated by managers and 2,454,746 by tenants who do not report debt on record against farms.

January 1, 1922, total farm mortgage debt is estimated at \$8,000,000,000, eight thousand million dollars. Of this debt state and federal land banks hold 6 per cent insurance companies and farm loan companies hold 30 per cent, farm mortgage banks 25 per cent, private loans, 39 per cent.

The \$8,000,000,000 of farm mortgage indebtedness on a farm land valuation of \$66,334,309,556 equals about 12 per cent of the 1920 valuation of all farms and farm buildings.

The patent office at The Hague employs two women engineers.